THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from the North Eastern frontier :

"The aspect of things in the N. E. Frontier is much warlike. There seems to be a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity among the British protected villages of the Naga Hills. Samaguting, the Head-quarters of the District is now exposed to danger; and the 2nd July was a day of considerable excitement when news came that a party of Angami warriors had left for Samaguting. The things are now in much worse state and there is no knowing when they will be amended. The cause of the present disturbance is to be traced as follows. In February last a party of raiders from *Mezoma*—a very powerful and independent Angami Naga village entered *Gomaigozu*, a British protected village in North Cachar; killed 6 of the inhabitants, set fire to their houses, damaged a considerable portion of their property and plundered as much of it as the party could safely carry back to their home. This raid was committed by the party under the guise of peaceful traders and so passed unsuspected. Now when the raid was inquired into and brought home to the offenders they confessed it but defended themselves on the plea of a tribal feud of long standing. The Chief Commissioner of Assam demanded the unconditional surrender of the raiders from the Gaonburas of Mezoma. They as a matter of course refused to do this. The Government of India has sanctioned a punitive expedition into the hills during the ensuing cold season to crush the refractory spirit of the Mezoma people; but as the punitory force could not take the field until the rains are over, the Mazoma people are in the meanwhile trying their best to drive the English off the hills. Konoma an equally powerful and independent Angami village has combined with Mezoma to create a disturbance which if not soon crushed down will assume a definite shape of considerable magnitude. They are now sending their spies to see if things are quite ready to admit a night attack on the 2nd Instant; such an attack was almost imminent but fortunately for the vigilance of the sentries the danger was easily averted. Two of the spies were seen and an attempt was made to arrest them but it failed. A reinforcement of 40 men of the 44th A. L. I. has been sent to protect Samaguting until the punitory force came up to settle this affair. Preparations for a small war are going on.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice a report that in some instances the famine-stricken inhabitants of Madras would almost sooner starve than work. In the Kistna district particularly, in order to avert serious mortality large numbers are fed by Government *in their homes*, and these numbers are said to be rapidly increasing. There is plenty of work for them to do but they wont do it, and what makes matters worse is the bulk of the distressed consists of cooly labourers who have been accustomed to all kinds of manual labour. If this be the case then the system of relief must be radically defective. We are glad to learn that prospects have lately much improved owing to the rain which has fallen.

THE ESTIMATE for the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal has risen from £1,649,210, the amount sanctioned in 1872, to 3,265,676. This rise is attributed to a variety of causes, indirect charges, establishment charges, enhanced prices and wages, cost of irrigation outlets and the construction of necessary subsidiary works. The estimated return from the Canal amounts to about 6½ per cent. on the whole outlay. It is not, however, clear whether the returns cover all charges.

THE EXPENDITURE incurred by the Home Government on behalf of the Indian Government, for the relief of distressed Asiatic seamen averages less than £100 annually during the last six years. In 1874-75 however it amounted to £322, and last financial year to only £29. We understand that the whole question of the treatment of Indian native seamen is at present under the consideration of both Governments.

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS to acting consulships have received the recognition of the Secretary of State: Mr. J. Wooldli for Germany at Aden, Mr. James Steven for Germany at Madras, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell for Austria and Hungary at Bombay.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal recommended by the Government of India, that Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, should be allowed to retain his appointment until the 31st of December next.

WE LEARN that the Home Government being informed of the wreck of *Meikong*, the Secretary of State requested the Bombay Government by telegraph to direct the Aden authorities to send the "Quantung" or other available vessel to report, and if necessary protect the property of the *Meikong*.

THE DAILY PRICE of Madras Opium in the Bombay market for the week ending 28th July was, for new Opium. Rs 1320 per chest; and for old Rs 1325. A sale of 4000 chests of Bengal Opium, held on the 2nd instant produced Rs. 50,22,325 showing a surplus of Rs 4,30, 325 compared with the estimate.

WE LEARN that telegraphic information has lately been received at Simla from Bagdad stating that an outbreak of the inhabitants of Nedjef Ashruf (near Kerbella) between two Arab tribes has occurred. The Turkish authorities were fired on and men killed on both sides.

IT IS REPORTED from Aden, that the merchants of Jedda and Hodieda propose forming a Company for the purchase of three Steamers to run between the Red Sea Ports and Constantinople.

TUESDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

THE PANJABI AKBAR of the 7th July publishes a list of subscribers at Hyderabad to the Turkish Relief fund. The Nizam of that State has contributed Rs. 25,000 and Sir Salar Jung Rs. 60,000; sufficiently large contributions it would seem for two individuals; but the *Punjabi Akbar* does not think so, and laments over their "smallness" According to this paper the total amount of subscriptions collected in Hyderabad amounts to Rs. 65,000.

IT IS REPORTED from the frontier that owing to the death of Nauroz Khan and in deference to the recommendations of all the Sardars, the Amir is inclined to release Yakub Khan and appoint him Commander-in-Chief of all his forces.

A TELEGRAM received at Simla on the 4th instant reports a raid on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd instants from Tikari, independent Territory, on the British hamlet of Jahbi, close to the border and 40 miles from Abottabad. Some goats were carried off by the raiders and one man wounded. The cause of the raid is yet unknown. No importance is attached to it.

MR. MOORE, the Deputy Commissioner of Robtak, died on the afternoon of the 6th of August of his wounds. He remained unconscious up to time of his death and never spoke. The man who attacked him is a jat. An enquiry has been held but no motive of any kind can yet be discerned for the crime.

WE UNDERSTAND that the details of that part of the decentralization scheme, under which the management of and responsibility for "Extraordinary" Public Works of provincial and local utility were made over to the Local Governments, have recently been under the particular consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Lytton has directed a Committee to assemble without delay at Simla; its President being Mr. Bazett Colvin, to whose exertions were mainly due the satisfactory settlement of the recent Financial arrangements with the North West Provinces and Bengal. Under Mr. Colvin there will be six members, three nominated by the Public Works Department, and one by each of the Governments of North West and the Panjab. The object of the Committee's labours, it is stated, will be to settle the details of the arrangement of and responsibility for Canals, Railways, and similar Public Works, in such a way that the supervision of the Supreme Government may be satisfactorily maintained without unnecessarily interfering with the liberty of action which it is essential that the Local Governments should possess. It is believed that the new financial arrangements will prove to be especially useful with regard to canals and Railways in promoting efficiency and economy of administration—by giving to the Local Governments a direct inducement to good management and allowing them to share in any improvement of their Revenues.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LYON PLAYFAIR contributed to the July November of the *Fortnightly Review* an article on the new plan of selecting civil servants for India. He condemns the reduction of the minimum age from 21 to 19, and remarks: "What will follow? A clamour will arise for a change in the character of the examination for candidates to the Civil Service. It would be difficult for an ordinary boy of seventeen to nineteen to pass the present scheme of examination and therefore it may have to be modified to a limited extent by the Commissioners. The effect of the change will undoubtedly be to sacrifice a year of bright boyhood at school, and place the intending candidate under special preparation at the low age of fifteen or sixteen. It is obvious enough that mathematics, pure and mixed, mental science, and higher English literature, can only be acquired as an effort of memory, but not as mental discipline by future candidates of an immature age." This is perfectly true. And what holds good of the English candidate holds still more so of the Indian candidate, who has to compete in a foreign language.

THE MADRASEE THUS CONDEMNS the constitution of the Relief Committee at Madras: "But we regret to find that the official element is very strong in the new Committee and we are afraid we shall have a repetition of the scenes that are being enacted everywhere in the famine districts, *viz.* monster relief camps, more extensive employment of East Indians and police constables, very little really spent in relieving the distress of the poor, and a very large amount wasted in supervision and sundry useless items of expenditure." This is scandalous.

THE INQUIRY into the recent outrage at Quetta is proceeding quietly. All the other tribes at or near Quetta have separated themselves from the Banzai-Kakai Pathans, and have sworn on the Koran to compel full restitution as far as possible. When the inquiry is finished Major Sandeman and the Brahui Sirdars will proceed to Khelat to lay the whole matter before the Khan, who is actively co-operating for the punishment of the guilty. It is believed, as was thought at first, that no political significance can be attached to the outrage.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

THOSE who cried out against Bulgarian atrocities of the Turks, have been taken aback by the stories of Russian atrocities committed upon the Mahomedans in Bulgaria. The *Daily Telegraph* justly remarks: Either these men are one and all hypocrites, or the spectacle which now greets their eyes must fill them with confusion and horror."

IT APPEARS that the Bombay glass manufactory has so far succeeded that there has been a great decrease in the importation of glass from foreign countries. There is no doubt but that all the glass required in India could be easily made in the country if enterprising persons were to take the matter in hand. There would thus be kept in the country the annual sum of twenty laks of rupees, which are now expended in the importation of glass.

SADA SIVA BAHIDAR, the Police Inspector of the Bargarh Tehsil, Sambalpur, has been sent to jail for two years, with a fine of Rs. 150. The case was tried by the Deputy Commissioner, who found the Inspector guilty on three charges:—First, he did not report that his head-constable and constables had maltreated certain prisoners; second, he unlawfully kept them in custody for three days; third, he ordered his men to beat the thieves.

TEA HAS GREATLY fallen off in the English market. A trade circular says: "We shall have this year the largest import of tea and the lowest range of prices ever known." "One can scarcely wonder, therefore, that importers, in the face, moreover, of large supplies at hand, at a cost-reduction of 20 per cent. and more upon the opening rates, should be anxious to realise at almost any price." Perhaps the war is indirectly the cause of this decline. It is stated that there has been no demand for fine tea from Russia since the war.

GARIBALDI has written a letter, in which he says that until the Turks have crossed the Bosphorus the Eastern Question will be no nearer settlement than at present. He suggests the following solution:—"The Turks at Bagdad; the Russians at Scutari on the Bosphorus; a Confederation of all the peoples of European Turkey, with Constantinople for the capital; the Bosphorus and Dardanelles free to all."

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION respecting journalism in Italy is given by Professor A. de Gubernatis in the *International Review*. It seems that not one of all the papers, great and small, has circulation exceeding 20,000 copies. Florence has attained as a publishing centre an importance far exceeding that of Rome, and Milan is "the city of Italy, where there is the most reading, good or bad." There are in Italy a large number of deputies who are "connected

with the Press," or of journalists who combine newspaper with Parlimentary work.

THURSDAY 16TH AUGUST.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has ordered Professor H. Von. Angeli to paint a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield. This portrait, which is highly spoken of, is one of a series of distinguished men and personal friends of the Queen which Herr Von Angeli has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint, and of which have already been finished Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Princess of Prussia, the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, and Sir T. M. Biddulph.

THERE IS, says a correspondent, more than scarcity in the district of Kamroop and in order to obviate the consequences of high prices, the Deputy Commissioner has issued a perwanna to the Mouzadars directing each to supply a specified quantity of paddy at 12 annas a maund to the Gowhatty Jail and that they in their turn are levying contributions from the ryots. Not only is the paddy supplied at a nominal rate, but the poor people deliver the paddy at the Gowhatty Jail and thus perform a journey of three or four days neglecting their legitimate work. When the paddy is delivered they receive no payment of the small sum promised but are referred to the Mouzadars. This matter requires a sifting enquiry at the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Mr. Dobson a Signaller in charge of the Saidpore Station of the North Bengal State Railway having been charged with embazzlement of Rs. 95, was arrested, and sent up for trial to Saidpore *en route* to Rungpore. He has been convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Another signaller named Cecil working at Parvotipore has been similarly arrested for a similar offence. An accident occurred to a mail trolley in travelling from Holholia to Parvotipore and the mail guard had a narrow escape.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the fifth annual report of the Jamalpore Benevolent Society. Its income in two years amounted to Rs. 1,060 and its expenditure to Rs. 312. It gave relief to the blind, lame and leper, and offered aid to some school-boys to enable them to prosecute their studies.

IN AZIMGURH and other places Mooktears carry on a thriving trade by introducing suitors to the Amla. The importance of the Amla consists in their being readers to the court. A correspondent suggests that if there be daily interchange of readers between the courts which are close to each other, the trade will decline of itself.

A CORRESPONDENT at Allahabad sends us the following account of the arrival of the Turkish Envoy at that city :

The Turkish Envoy was at Allahabad on last Sunday. His Excellency rode through the city in company of two officers on the evening of that day and the Mahomedans who chanced to see him were much delighted at the sight. The Envoy has with him several Turkish nobles who, we hear, will accompany him to Cabul. The Turks are fair and able-bodied, and use for their garments pantaloons, chogas, shirts and long caps, and any one, at first sight, can make out that they are Mussulmans.

Just as the Envoy was riding through the city a chevalier was seen proclaiming to the gazing crowds all along the road that he has come from Rum, the Sultan of which is engaged in hostilities with the Russians.

Previous notice of arrival of the Envoy was not given to the public so there was no gathering at the Railway Station at the time of his arrival. Thousands of Mahomedans would have considered themselves lucky to receive the Envoy, if they had received previous notice of his arrival and Mahomedans of the city who could not see the Envoy curse the stars under which they were born as most unpropitious and call themselves most unfortunate.

We wish the Government or the Press would give timely notice of arrival of the Envoy on his return from Cabul so that the Mahomedans who attach so much importance to the sight of the personage may have then an opportunity of regaling their eyes with the same.

Hindus are not less anxious to see the illustrious personage because a Turkish noble was not seen before in this country.

FRIDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, a company has been formed in Bombay for driving the waters of the river Tapti in double harness—that is, for getting 429 horse-power out of a couple of its waterfalls. These are situated near Bhosawal in Khandeish; and the company proposes to build cotton mills with machinery worked by a turbine. They would save their fuel; the cost and loss of carrying raw cotton to Bombay; and they hope to gain also by being nearer to the markets of the North-West and Central Provinces.

MR. BRIGHT has presented to the House of Commons the petition from the Bombay branch of the East India Association, praying the House to establish an Indian Museum in England at imperial cost.

IT IS STATED that the Russian proclamation to the Bulgarians has excited great dissatisfaction in Vienna. The Austrian Government had been given to understand that Russia was aiming at nothing more than the realisation of her Conference programme, and is greatly annoyed on finding the independence of Bulgaria proclaimed officially.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* now admits that "the inhabitants of the obnoxious *bustees*, in which dirty tanks exist, are quite alive to the advisability of getting rid of the tanks. All they ask is that they may get some other water for drinking and bathing purposes which is reasonable enough. Many of the people may be away from their homes all day; even if there is a hydrant near the water in it is turned off before evening, so they must drink whatever they can get. Any opposition from them, therefore, arises out of their necessities, which it is the duty of the Commissioners to relieve by sanctioning all schemes for extending the water supply and setting up more hydrants, instead of arraying themselves in unmeaning opposition to their executive officers." Now, the Commissioners have opposed the indiscriminate filling up of tanks precisely on the ground mentioned by the correspondent. As for increasing the water supply the initiative rests with the executive, and if these do not take the initiative the Commissioners ought not to be blamed.

IN ORDER to obviate the serious inconvenience which is sometimes occasioned to Government and to individuals by misreading names indistinctly written, the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, has directed that, whenever the name of an individual is submitted with the view of its eventually appearing in General Orders, it shall not be written, but printed by hand in such a way that one letter cannot be mistaken for another. We wish this order were made general.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS traces the present famine to the 'sins of the people.' He argues that the Creator has been incensed by the 'idolatry and false religion' of the country. Strange to say, the *Madras Times* remarks, "he loses sight of the lesson taught by the reply to those who presumed to attribute the casualty at Siloam, and the bloodshed in Galilee, to the exceptional wickedness of the victims in each case. The Bishop must, however, bring forward a good many more passages in Scripture, before he will succeed in persuading men whose minds are not warped by a melancholy bigotry to regard the present calamity as the result of 'the sins of the people.'

WE LATELY NOTICED the conviction of Babu Siba Das Banerjee, Zemindar of Debagram, for assaulting a party who had committed an act of aggression. He was sentenced by the Joint-Magistrate of Krishnagur to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. He pleaded an *alibi* and on application to the Sessions Judge he and his party were released on bail. At the Sessions he was defended by Mr. Branson of the High Court bar, who succeeded in convincing the Judge of the improbability of a Zemindar of the defendant's position being engaged in a personal conflict with the contending party when there were others to do the work for him. The Zemindar and his men have been all discharged.

SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE INDIAN TEA GAZETTE reports that there has been a terrible mortality in the Dibrooghur District from cholera, and suggests that the Government's action regarding opium may have something to do with this, as the poorer classes cannot afford it now; and in a country where the use of opium was so general, and where circumstances relating to mode of living almost necessitated its use, this sudden pressure is impolitic. Nearly 200 deaths are reported from Dibroogurh alone, and Dibroogurh is but a small station after all.

THE SAME JOURNAL says there is considerable feeling just now amongst Darjeeling planters as to the values at which their teas are appraised by the brokers. Widely different values have been given for the same tea, sent (intentionally) by two different parties; although of course unknown to the brokers.

SIR JOSEPH HOOKER, President of the Royal Society, has gone to the United States on a botanical tour, during which, in company with Prof. Asa Gray, he will examine the Flora of Colorado, and other regions in the north-west which offer in their peculiar vegetation special attractions to the scientific botanist.

GREAT POPULAR agitation is reported to prevail in Russia, the people not only clamouring for a Constitution, but openly expressing the opinion that the privileged and aristocratic classes of officers must immediately give way to the professional soldier, in order that a catastrophe may be avoided.

THE RUSSIAN Government has called upon monasteries and other endowed ecclesiastical bodies in the empire to contribute more liberally than heretofore to the funds raised for the defence of the country in the shape of voluntary loans. The Czar has approved an ordinance raising the import duty upon pianos to sixty roubles a piece, and on organs to a hundred roubles.

A CORRESPONDENT from Monikhally Kistonuggur, a village in the South Suburbs of Calcutta near Ackra, notices the very unusual circumstance of the river below Garden Reach being frequently visited by crocodiles and alligators. Except where the river Choorny joins the Hooghly above Ranaghat there are no alligators in the Hooghly and the fact of the frequent visits of these monsters in numbers is rather remarkable. They are not only carrying away human beings every year, but they commit great mischief on the cultivated fields near the bank of the river. They have become a source of dread and anxiety to boat-men who are not unfrequently lashed down while sitting listlessly on the edges of their boats. Here is a good field for our sportsmen.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT notices the frequent accidents which befall to country boats plying below Garden Reach owing to steamships and steamboats. It would be worth while to enquire how many such accidents occur every year and how many lives and how much property are thus lost. Why does not the Master Attendant mark off the ships' track and warn off country boats from it?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Annual Report of Inland Emigration to the districts in Assam, Chachar, Sylhet by Surgeon C. H. Joubert M. B. 2. Tenth Annual Report on the Light Houses on the coasts of British India for 1876-77. 3. Ninth Annual Report of the Chorebagan Female School for 1876. 4. Dr. Sircar's Journal of Medicine Nos. 6 to 8 from October 1876 to February 1877. 5. The National Magazine for October 1876. 6. Report on the Administration of Baroda for 1875-76. 7. Zemindari Kurma-Durpana. By Chunderkant Sircar.

THERE WERE in Calcutta 229 deaths during the week ending 4th instant, and of these 98 were from fever, 25 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 13 from cholera. The heaviest mortality occurred in the Jorabagan Section, in which the deaths were 32.

OUR AZIMGUR CORRESPONDENT reports in his letter of the 17th instant, that since the 28th ultimo, there has been no rain in that district, and fears are entertained of a total failure of the bhadoi crops, and considerable damage to the khariff. He also states that Mrs. Gardner, a benevolent lady of the place, has opened a free school for young native ladies, where elementary instruction is imparted in Hindi.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is fair. The subject of the Album portrait is Dr. Charles, who is dubbed by the artist "Deliverer of Bengal" out of compliment we believe to his skill in midwifery. The biographical sketch by Buck is complimentary.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 12th August.—Lord Derby, replying to a question, said the report which had appeared in the Austrian Press that England's policy in the Eastern question would be to await and participate in the partition of Turkey, was wholly unfounded. A report, current on official circles in Constantinople, that a battle was fought at Plevna on the 9th instant, in which the Russians were again defeated, is entirely without confirmation. The interview between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Ischel has testified to the perfect accord existing between the two Sovereigns.

13th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question in the Commons, said that England's Eastern policy was strict neutrality, subject to contingencies. The Russians have resumed the offensive at Ani, where there first attacks have been repulsed. The Russians have evacuated, and the Turks have occupied, the Hainboghaz and Guerditch Passes in the Balkans. Demonstrations in favour of war have been made at Athens. It is believed that action by the Greek Government is impending. Rumours are current that a state of siege will shortly be proclaimed in France to curb the Radicals.

14th.—Mr. Frederick Arthur Stanley, member for Preston, and late Financial Secretary at the War Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury. Ismail Hakki Pacha has occupied Zaravagla in the province of Erivan, and is attacking Tergukassow's force. Later advices, however, state that Tergukassow is readvancing, and that Ismail Hakki is evacuating the province of Erivan. Suleiman Pacha has taken up the offensive, and crossed the Balkans. Much sickness prevails among the Russian troops in Bulgaria and the Dobrudscha.

15th.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, which was to the following effect :—"My relations with all foreign Powers are of a friendly character, the efforts I have made, in common with others Powers, for the maintenance of European peace, have been unsuccessful. On the outbreak of the war now raging between Russia and Turkey, I declared my intention to observe a neutral attitude so long as the interests of Great Britain remained unaffected. Their nature and extent was defined in a diplomatic communication made to the Russian Government, which elicited a reply indicating a friendly disposition on the part of that Power towards this country. I shall use my best efforts, when suitable opportunity occurs, to restore peace between the two Powers now at war, on terms compatible with their honor as belligerents, and the general safety and welfare of other nations. If, during the contest, the interest of Great Britain should be assailed or endangered, I shall rely with confidence on your help to vindicate and maintain them. I am grieved to hear accounts of the dreadful famine in Southern India, and that its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will

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be wanting on the part of the Indian Government to mitigate its horrors. The speech, in conclusion, alludes to the enthusiastic reception of the proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transvaal and enumerates the various measures of the session.

15th.—Earl Beaconsfield and Lord Derby will remain in town during the Autumn recess. The war news to-day is confined to reconnoitring affairs.

16th.—Colonal Wellesley, the British Malitary Attache at Russian head quarters has come home to report upon the alleged Russian atrocities.

The *Times*, *Daily News*, and Reuter's Special Correspondent at Bucharest announce a cruel butchery of Christians, South of the Turkish Balkans by the Turkish troops, instigated by merchants and landowners thirty churches and 500 schools are said to have been burnt in the district of Tchirpan, Bulgarian fugitives esti mate that 12,000 to 15,000 human beings have either been mas sacred or burnt; and that sixty villages have been destroyed. General Latoff has superseded General Von Krudener as Com- mander of the Russian forces at Plevna. Four days' rainy weather hinders the movement of troops in Bulgaria, No news from the seat of war at Rustchuk, from which place it is believed the Russians have fallen back.

16th.—The Lord Mayor solicits subscriptions on behalf of the famine in Madras. The Turkish army corps of 35,000 men has been recalled from Bagdad to Constantinople. The Russians have evacuated Kustendji. The Russians have thrown a bridge over the Danube at Pyrgos, near Rustchuck. The Russian Batteries at Slobosia bombarded Rustchuck yesterday The Turks are bombarding Giurgevo Ahmed Muktar Pacha remains on the defensive

16th—Mehemed Ali is slowly marching to join Suleiman Pacha whose Cavalry has arrived two hours march beyond the Balkans. General Melikoff having been strongly reinforced; has resumed the offensive, Ismael Pacha checks the advance of Tergukassow

17th—The Royal Warrant respecting army promotion was only signed on the 13th instant During the last fortnight it has been materially modified in favour of the purchase officers Dervish Pacha has announced an indecisive fight at Batoum The Court-Martial has commenced sitting on Abdul Kerim Pacha and Redif Pacha A Turkish official despatch states that a Russian reconnoitring party unsuccessfully attacked the Turks at Kashar, were defeated, and compelled to fall back on Kesrova, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded.

Obituary—Sir John Farquhar

18th—Russian Imperial trade has been issued, calling out for military service all the men capable of bearing arms who were hitherto exempt General Gourko has gone to St Petersburg to bring the Imperial Guard to the seat of war Colonel Wellesley has returned to the ussian head quarters.

AS WE HAD announced before Babu Brohmomohun Mullick has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools under Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjee. The Babu deserves a place in the graded ranks. While Native officers of great merit are kept outside the pale of the graded service, we are surprised to learn that fifth-rate wranglers are being imported from England to teach mathematics. Surely Indian Graduates are fully competent to teach that science.

WE ARE requested to intimate that a meeting of the Indian Science Association will be held on Tuesday next at 5 P. M.

THE CEREMONY of the unveiling of the bust of Dr. Duff was celebrated at the Free Church Institution this evening with great *eclat*. The admirers of this prince of missionaries crowded so largely that many could not find space for entrance. Babu Kallychurn Banerjee made a stirring speech.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street*.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the *23rd August* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Chromatic effects of Polarisation.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary.

17*th August*, 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

THE FAMINE.

THE sufferings of the famishing millions in Southern India have evoked a wide-spread and generous sympathy among all classes of the Indian Community. In the capital there is a most commendable wish among both Europeans and Natives to render help to the unfortunate sufferers. The feeling has extended even to school-boys and the zenana. The leaders of Society were busy last week in considering what steps should be taken for raising subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. The British Indian Association had put itself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and high officials of the State for united action in the matter. The response, which it met with, was very encouraging, but after a full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the promoters of the movement have come to the conclusion that no action need be taken for the present. The Government of India has accepted the full responsibility of assisting the poor sufferers. The Viceroy has gone to the famine-stricken districts to place at the disposal of the Local Government all the available resources of the State. His Excellency, we believe, holds that private charity is not needed now, but that if it be necessary to apply for it hereafter, due steps will be taken, and an appeal, made with the weight of the Government of India, will of course be far more effective. It is quite true that whatever amount the public may raise will be but a drop in the ocean; it is the State alone, which can afford effectual relief. What the Government is expending and will expend is the people's money, and the people we fear will be again called upon to pay when the accounts are made up. Hence we believe this decision that the people should not be again taxed in the shape of subscriptions. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen in proroguing Parliament said, "I am grieved to hear accounts of the terrible famine in Southern India, and that its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of the Indian Government to mitigate its horrors." Thus the Sovereign has pledged that the Government will do all it can to relieve the sufferers. Such being the case it has been thought by the promoters of the movement that it would not be wise to act against the wishes of the Government. Even if they succeeded in raising a respectable sum, though we are not without misgivings that when it is known that the Government has accepted the full responsibility of famine relief many may hesitate to open their purse-strings in the belief that it would be futile to go into competition with the Government as it were, there was no agency in Madras to carry out the sort of relief, which the Committee here might suggest. It would certainly not be desirable to come into conflict with the Government in a matter like this, and it has therefore been decided that no action should be taken for the present. At the same time we wish it to be known that there is a strong and warm sympathy with the sufferers among all classes of the public in the capital.

MR. EDEN ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

MR. EDEN, we must candidly confess, did not shew his usual judgment, tact and considerateness in lecturing the vernacular press on the occasion of the late Durbar. The address, in our humble opinion, was not quite suited to the occasion. The Lieutenant-Governor himself said that the Durbar was the completion of the act of grace commenced at Delhi on the 1st January, and it was certainly not graceful on the part of the Ruler of the land to make such an auspicious occasion a pretext for proclaiming to the world that the vernacular press was "disloyal and seditious." Then His Honor was too sweeping in his remarks. We entirely concur with His Honor as to the justice of some of his remarks as regards a portion of the vernacular press, though we deny that the intemperate language, which occasionally disfigures some of the vernacular papers, does really amount to "disloyalty" and "sedition;" taking the language at the worst His Honor will doubtless admit that there are exceptions, and in common fairness these exceptions ought to have been noted. Again, His Honor did not make any allowance for the difficulties under which the vernacular, we may say the whole native press, labours. Nor had he the grace to acknowledge the good which the vernacular press, notwithstanding its many faults, is admittedly doing in furtherance of the cause of good government. It was Lord Canning, who, moved by the Rev. Mr. Long, recognized the usefulness of the vernacular press by ordering translations from the vernacular papers; it was this measure above all others, which gave the greatest impetus to vernacular journalism; and none knows better than Mr. Eden how many cases of abuse of power or misuse and misinterpretation of the law have been dragged into light through this medium. Thus the vernacular press is performing a great work, which deserves a generous recognition from the Government. Of course we do not defend the tone of all the vernacular papers, but it needs be borne in mind that the vernacular press is still in its infancy, and that it is daily improving. What was the tone of the English press during the time of the Georges, or of the Anglo-Indian press in the days of *John Bull* and *Flibbertigibbett*? Even now-a-days are the vernacular papers more violent than some of the Anglo-Indian papers, we need not name them, which seldom miss an opportunity to abuse in no measured terms Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Eden himself, Sir James Stephen, Mr. Stokes, Sir Stuart Hogg, and many other prominent functionaries of the state? Did the worst vernacular paper come out with black borders on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the capital? If example teaches better than precepts, surely the example of these Anglo-Indian prints is anything but salutary. There is, however, this difference that what is considered independence in the European is condemned as unmitigated impertinence in the Native. As for the changed feeling between the European official and the educated native, we deeply regret it; but we cannot forget that the genus official is everywhere impatient of criticism, and nowhere more so than in India, particularly when the criticism comes from the native. We know well that Mr. Eden courts criticism and encourages freedom of opinion, in fact hates kowtowing and lick-spittle, and we are inclined to think that he did not do justice to himself when he omitted to say a single word indicative of his appreciation of fair and legitimate criticism. Any one reading the address as it is, and not knowing his antecedents, his attachment to the cause of the free press, and the valuable services which he has himself rendered to that cause as a valiant Knight of the Pen,—the castigations which he used to give to "Punjab Heroes and Statesmen" can never be forgotten—will be apt to regard him as one bent upon repressing freedom of thought and expression. Nothing would pain us more than to see his character misunderstood. If Mr. Eden had tempered his address with the genial rays of his generous nature, the vernacular press would have had no right to complain.

In 1873, Sir George Campbell charged the Native Press with "ill will to Government," and then we took occasion to address him a public letter in which we endeavoured to explain the position of the Native Press. We transcribe below a portion of that letter, as the remarks we then made fully apply to the present occasion. We wrote:

"It would be impertinent in me to remark that if criticisms of public men and measures be construed into "ill will to Government," there is not a single journal in this country, with the slightest pretence to independence, which would not be open to this charge. Constituted as the British Government in India is, in which the governed millions are utterly unrepresented, and which is administered by aliens in birth, religion, habits, sentiments, and feelings, the Press is the only channel for the communication of the views and wishes of the people,—the safety-valve, so to speak, of the political steam working in the body of the masses. None is better aware than my humble self that the Native Press has many shortcomings; that it has much to learn and unlearn; but nothing, I respectly submit, could be more unjust than to ascribe to it "ill will to Government," because it considers its duty to criticise the proceedings of the local administration or particular officers of Government.

I would solicit the Lieutenant Governor to consider for a moment the position of the Native Press. Its legitimate function is to interpret the rulers to the ruled, and the ruled to the rulers. Its conductors do not certainly pretend to lay claim to that high order of intelligence, knowledge, culture, and tact, which distinguishes those of the English Press; but they endeavour to make that press their model, and although they cannot be expected to attain at once to its excellence, their worst enemies, I venture to think, will allow that every year shews a marked improvement. That they are loyal to the backbone to the British Government their writings abundantly testify, and whenever they have occasion to express their dissatisfaction with the proceedings of particular officers or of the local Government, they appeal to the

Governor General in Council, or to the Imperial Parliament, or to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, for redress, and surely such an appeal cannot be held to be symptomatic of "ill will to Government."

The Native Press labors under peculiar disadvatages. It has not the same access to information which the English Press has; it necessarily relies upon native informants, who are themselves not always well-informed, and who cannot always express themselves in a way, which will not render them liable to misconstruction of motives; while it discusses principles of measures, so far as they may be applicable to the circumstances of the country, its usefulness chiefly lies in the delineation of the working of the laws enacted, in the gauging of the pressure of taxation, in the exposure of and of the courts administering those laws, in the abuses of power and caprices of individual officers, in the representation of the feelings of the people as the aggregate effect of the different agencies and influences in operation. In pursuing this task the Native Press cannot help wounding the personal feelings of individual officers, high or low, whose proceedings, actions, temper, and deportment form the subjects of criticism, and in doing so it braves the wrath of the whole administrative agency. In this light it performs, if I may so express myself, the function of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament. Unhappily the moral atmosphere in this country is so different from that of England, and the public officers, are generally so jealous of criticism, that any such criticism, though directed against individual officers, is not unfrequently misconstrued into "ill will to Government." This is not the first time that such a charge has been made; but if there is any one thing, more than another, which has sustained the Native Press in its arduous task, it is the conciousness of the generous spirit in which the distinguished statesmen and administrators, who have from time to time guided the local administration, have viewed its efforts. They have always allowed that if the stand-point of native criticism is different from that of English criticism, the sympathies and impulses which move the conductors of the Native Press, are not different from those which move those of the English Press; and they have therefore been always ready to excuse the mistakes, aberrations, and exaggerations into which the former may have fallen. I am filled with regret, pain and grief that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has taken a different view of the position of the Native Press, and has been pleased to publicly proclaim that its criticisms of public men and measures, shews "ill will to Government."

I am somewhat surprised to observe that complaint is made against the Native Press, because it now and then contains attacks against the native officers. This statement, I respectfully submit, is the best evidence that the Native Press is doing its duty. It shows that it makes no distinction of race or religion in criticising the conduct of public officers. And the effect of such criticism, I need hardly remark, cannot but be healthy. It is the proud privilege of the Press to co-operate with the Government in correcting the vagaries of headstrong, ill-informed, idle, and self-willed officers, and if that power be taken away, it altogether ceases to be an instrument of good. In short what is set down as the fault of the Press constitutes, in my humble opinion, its strong point of usefulness."

Perhaps none is more alive to the truth of the above-mentioned circumstances than Mr. Eden himself, but unfortunately his address shewed scant recognition of them. Mr. Eden charged the vernacular press with ingratitude; we submit that this accusation is not borne out by facts. If any one had the patience to collect paragraphs and passages from the vernacular papers commendatory of good acts done by particular officers, he would be able to make up a decent volume. Perhaps as examples we may remind His Honor of the cordiality with which he has been all along supported, by the native papers, of the earnestness with which one and all of them expressed their wishes to see him at the head of the Bengal Government, and of the unanimity of feeling with which his appointment was hailed by them of the warm gratitud ewith which the local papers spoke of Mr. Mackenzie when he was Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, of the ready and generous appreciation of services rendered by officers like Sir William Herschell, notwithstanding the slight misunderstanding on the subject of the Mahesh car last year, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Money, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Horace Cockerell, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Smith, and many others, whom we need not name. But we believe Mr. Eden will himself allow that if the function of the press be only to sing *io pæans* in praise of Government or its officers, it cannot fulfil its mission. A continuous use of the sugar of praise, unvaried by a legitimate proportion of the acid or pepper and salt of merited criticism and censure, would produce belly-ache.

We readily acknowledge that Mr. Eden meant well. He spoke as a friend, and perhaps not without provocation. As one, who has identified himself with the people of Bengal since his arrival in this country, and as the responsible head of the Government now, he is justly jealous of the good name of Bengal, and any thing, which detracts from it, we can well imagine, pains him. In England as well as in India he is referred to as an authority on Bengal, and when he hears questions put about the genuineness of Bengal loyalty as reflected in the vernacular press, he naturally appeals to the patriotism of the educated classes to save their national character from reproach by improving the tone of the organs of their opinion. We do not however believe that the vernacular press as a body is disloyal or seditious. To criticize sharply the measures or policy of Government or the acts of particular officers does not imply disloyalty or sedition. The great fault of the majority of the vernacular papers is that they do not always hit the true medium in writing, that they do not carefully sift facts, that they seem to take on trust every thing that is said by their correspondents, that they do not make due allowance for errors of judgment, which do not necessarily imply badness of the heart, and that they are too apt to forget that the tongue of public officers is tied by official etiquette, and that it is therefore necessary to deal with them forbearingly and generously, that abuse is not argument, that one true fact is worth a thousand speculations, that all English officers are not tyrants, nor all Englishmen monsters, that the jealousy of the great and good among themselves is not the best way of cementing national union, and that mere invectives cannot extort political concessions. If Mr. Eden had pointed out these defects in a kindly and sympathizing spirit, instead of charging the vernacular press wholesale with disloyalty and sedition, he would have done a real service. He cannot be unaware that there are three potent causes, which affect the tone of the native press, the high-handed, illegal and capricious acts of certain public officers, the inertness of Government to correct them, and the insolent, insulting, and violent attitude of the majority of the Anglo-Indian papers towards the natives. The remedy for the first two lies in Mr. Eden's own hands. If he takes care to curb the wayward spirit of the thoughtless, capricious, and self-willed among his own officers, men, who would not hesitate to "damn legality" in the house of God, the vernacular papers would have little cause to complain on that score. On the other hand if the aggressive Anglo-Indian papers would treat their younger brethren of the native press with fairness and generosity, pointing out their faults in a conciliatory and not in a carping and censorious spirit, there would be no occasion for bad blood between the two. If two out of every three Anglo-Indian papers that one takes up, are bristling with abuse, if the foulest language be used for even the best of men in the country, if "apes" and "asses" be the courteous epithets with which the people are ever and anon traduced, it is but natural that there should be attempts at retaliation. Human nature is human nature. Hit for hit is the law of human society, and if the native is hit, he naturally seeks to hit back: how he attempts to hit is another matter. This is the chief cause of the intemperate language in vernacular papers, and so long it is not removed, the Government cannot in fairness charge them with being the aggressors. Put down the aggression, and there will be no occasion for retaliation. The head of the Government in an oriental country can do much by his personal influence and example to promote mutual good feeling between the different races and nationalities under his sway. Some hints to the Anglo-Indian press on this point would not have been out of place in his address to the vernacular press. The Government can summarily suppress the vernacular press, but it cannot put a stop to the rankling of heart, produced by the wholesale and virulent abuse, which assails the people almost every morning.

WHAT HINDERS PROGRESS IN NORTH INDIA?

THIS is a question, which now actively engages the minds of thoughtful men in North India. They see progress in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, but they deplore the absence of it in Northern India. Are the people of North India less intelligent, less industrious, less ambitious than their countrymen in the other provinces? Not a bit of it. Northern India is inhabited by a fine manly race, which is quite alive to honorable feelings and aspirations, but the levelling policy of Government keeps them down. We are often told that the people of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab do not wish to learn English and that therefore they lag behind. But if the matter were enquired into, it would be found that it is because English-educated natives are not encouraged in North India, English education is therefore not valued there. The Punjab and the North-Western Provinces have been sending forth graduates of the University, some of whom have taken a high rank, but how few of them are rewarded by Government with an honorable position in the public service. It is all very well to say that the educated natives ought not to regard Government employment as the be-all and end-all of their existence, but education is prized in all countries as a means to an end, and the primary end is how to live. But it is not so much for the educated natives as for the efficiency of the public service we advocate their employment. If well-educated men could be had for employment in the public service, surely in the interest of the public preference should be given to them. Such a course would be doubly advantageous; it would improve the efficiency, tone and character of the public service, while it would foster the cause of liberal education. Would it be believed that an ex-student of the Delhi College, a Master of Arts and Bachelor of laws, on receiving his degrees, applied to Sir Henry Davies, the then Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, for a judicial appointment and he was told to apply for a Tehsildarship. Of course he would not do so; he was conscious of his own worth, and would not degrade his degrees by accepting a Tehsildarship, which as is well known has not much good odour about it, and he joined the bar, and what is the result? He is now flourishing as a leading member of the Delhi bar, and making about a thousand a month. Pecuniarily he is better off than he would have been in the Government service, but the State has lost the opportunity of securing the services of an able and worthy man. It is this systematic discouragement of English educated natives, which puts down the cause of English education and hinders progress in Northern India. And yet we are told that the Natives of Northern India do not appreciate English education, and that therefore it is necessary to produce an oriental literature by state subsidies for their education.

Another proof of the earnestness of the Government of the North Western Provinces to encourage the employment of educated natives in the public service is afforded in the new rules, which have been issued by Sir George Couper on the subject. We give them below:

The Lieutenant-Governor has had for some time under consideration the question of the expediency of insisting on the possession, by persons admitted into Government service, of a fair standard of general education. In pursuance of this object, His Honour is pleased to lay down the following rules, and to publish them for general information:—

I. From 1st January, 1879, no persons shall receive an appointment in the public service to which a salary of Rs. 10 and upwards is attached, except under the following conditions:—

II. If the Office is one in which a knowledge of English is required, the person appointed, if a native, must hold a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-Vernacular department examination, with Urdu or Persian as second language and if a European or Indo-European, of having received a fair educational training. If the Office is one in which a knowledge of the Vernacular only (Urdu or Hindi) is required, the person appointed must hold a certificate of having passed the middle class vernacular examination in that form of the vernacular which is required.

III. In both cases the possession of the University entrance examination certificate, with Urdu or Persian as second language, will be held a superior qualification.

IV. The standards of the examinations mentioned in Rule II are those current in the Department of Public Instruction subject to revision by order of Government after due notice given. The certificates must be in the prescribed form, and bear the stamp and signature of the head office.

V. Compliance with the above conditions will not exempt the person appointed from passing any special examination which may be required by the rules of the department to which he is attached.

VI. For the present these rules will not apply to the Police Department, nor to any appointments (a) the salaries of which are not paid from imperial or Provincial Funds, or (b) to which special departmental rules are already applicable nor to nominations which require the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

VII. The regulations in force for the conduct of the examinations mentioned in Rule II, with detail of standards and mark-system, will be revised by the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces and Oudh, and published for general information, and provision will be made in them for the admission to the examination of persons privately educated who wish to attend.

Now, what is the meaning of these rules? No one should be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 10 and upwards without passing the middle-class Anglo-Vernacular departmental examination or the matriculation of the University, but the rules are not to apply to "nominations which require the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor." In other words the subordinate executive and judicial services are excluded from the operation of these rules. The patronage in the disposal of appointments, in these two departments, rests with the Lieutenant Governor, and perhaps His Honor does not like to part with it. But what is the use of making rules for employment in the public service, when the higher branches are not to be included in them? If it is necessary to be so stringent about clerkships, is it not much more necessary that proper precautions should be taken for recruiting the subordinate executive and judicial services? The clerks are under the control of office-masters, who are responsible to the public, but the members of the subordinate executive and judicial sevices exercise independent powers and come into direct contact with the people, and yet their election is left to the old system of patronage, which, as experience shews, offers little encouragement to educated natives. So long as the Government will not treat liberally the educated natives of the country, it cannot expect any material improvement in the position and efficiency of the service. The rules we have quoted above have other points to which we will briefly allude. We cannot understand why candidates for offices, in which "a knowledge of English is required," should be hampered with a condition that they must hold a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-Vernacular departmental examination, with Urdu or Persian as second language. Where the second language is not necessary, why should it be insisted upon? Has this rule been framed with a view to exclude Bengali candidates? There seems to be an unmeaning jealousy of the Bengali in Northern India such as does not exist in any other part of the country. What would be said in the United Kingdom if for instance Englishmen were not employed in Scotland, Scotchmen in England, and Irishmen in either Scotland or Ireland, thoughthese three islands constitute component parts of the same kingdom? It is significant that as regards a European or Indo-European candidate, it will be quite sufficient if he has received "a fair educational training." In his case there is to be no certificate, no insistance upon a knowledge of Urdu or Persian, and because the Native Press points out this invidious distinction, it is charged with disloyalty.

MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

A case of some importance was lately tried at Krishnugur illustrative of the way in which justice is sometimes administered in the Mofussil. We glean the facts of the case from the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Page. One Govordhon Pal of Lakari, a village two miles from Ranaghat complained against one Mutty Roy charging him with the seduction of his wife Nistarini. The case came on for trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, who after taking depositions of some witnesses, adjourned the case with a view to hold a local investigation. He visited the house of one Netye Mullick at Lakari and questioned Saroda Devi his mother as to how Nistarini, the wife of Govordhon, came to her house. Saroda stated in reply that she has heard from her son Netye Mullick that Mutty Roy has brought her there. When she was summoned to give her evidence in the Court she denied all knowledge of the transaction. She (Saroda) was for this statement sent to the hajut for giving false evidence. The case came on for hearing before the Joint-Magistrate of Krishnuggur Mr. Page, who released the prisoner after recording a long and elaborate judgment commenting severely on the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate.

The charge against this Brahmin woman was preferred under Section 193 Indian Penal Code for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, which consisted in her denying before the Deputy Magistrate in open court that she had made the statement ascribed to her when examined at her house. She was required to give Rs. 500 bail on the 8th June, the day fixed for trial. On that day the Deputy Magistrate recorded a statement of hers and then decided that he was not the proper person to try the case and wrote an order referring to the Magistrate this point, after which his connection with the case ceased, except that he gave his evidence before the Joint-Magistrate at Krishnuggur at considerable length. It might be here stated that a record had been produced in which there was a confession of the defendant that she had given false evidence at the instigation of others. The statement ascribed to her as having been made at her house was sworn to by the Deputy Magistrate. The Joint-Magistrate, however, observed 1*stly* that he was compelled to discharge the defendant as he could not accept as conclusive the evidence of the Deputy Magistrate and his witnesses that the woman made the statement ascribed to her, 2*ndly* that there was nothing to shew that the evidence given by her subsequently at the Ranaghat Court said to be false was really false, and 3*rdly* the irregularities attending the so-called confession of the 8th June were so great that he was compelled to reject that document altogether. The Joint-Magistrate further remarks:

I add with the greatest reluctance that the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate has been so marked by persistent bias against the woman and her son, that there is only too much suspicion that she was entrapped in making the so-called confession. The defendants is discharged without being called for her defence and I have therefore not been able to hear the witnesses she would have called, but the evidence in support of the remarks I have made is furnished by the depositions of the Deputy Magistrate himself.

With regard to the statement said to have been made by the defendant at her own house the Joint-Magistrate says:

"The Deputy Magistrate tells us that he adjourned in order to go and see the position and surroundings of the house of the then defendant Mutty Roy On arriving at the village he met the prosecutor Goburdhone who informed him that his wife was in the house of Netye Mullik the son of the present defendant. *This (I may note) the Deputy Magistrate had known for three weeks* Nistarini the wife of Gobordhun herself had told the Deputy Magistrate when she gave her evidence on the 3rd of May. However on hearing the news on the spot, the Deputy Magistrate went into the *Bari* of Nitye Mullik, asked Netye's mother Saroda a question ignoring Nistarini who was there the while and rode off. As he rode off Annoda, Mutti Roy's brother met him and suggested that he should lookattheir house. Besides the Deputy Magistrate there were present one Gurudas Mookerjee a Municipal Overseer, who accompanied him from Ranaghat and some villagers, these last being all partisans of the prosecutor."

In the statements made by these witnesses there were many discrepancies, and none spoke to the fact of their having heard the defendant say what they deposed to. The Deputy Magistrate himself says that he asked Saroda how Nistarini came to her house. Saroda answered after demurring a little that she had heard from her son Nitye that Mutty Roy had brought her during her (Saroda's) temporary absence from home. Gurudas gave similar evidence, adding however that the old woman was with difficulty induced to come out of the house, but that when she did come she gave her answer without demurring. Jadub Tanti said that when first asked, Saroda said "she came here in anger", but when the Deputy Magistrate told her not to tell lies she said "Mutty Roy brought her here" without mentioning her son Netye. Kedar Pal came up in time to hear one question and one answer only—"who brought this woman into your house?"—"Mutty Roy brought her here." Again, no mention of Netye, Gopal Rajbansi said, the Deputy Magistrate said—who brought Goburdhon's wife to your house? speak the truth," and defendant replied "she came here in anger," but when the Deputy Magistrate threatened to send her to Krishnuggur for telling lies she said "Mutty Roy brought her here." According to this man no mention was made of Netye. The next witness Gopinath Pal gives a somewhat different account which describes the conversation as much less brief than it is according to the version of the others. In answer to the first question he said the defendant answered "I know nothing about it." Then followed the question—"As she is come to your bari of course you know all about it," answered—"Sir, I know nothing really, but my son is a friend of Mutty Roy's, therefore we had to give a place here." The next question put was—"who brought her here," answer, "Mutty Roy brought her here". This witness further deposed that "the Deputy Magistrate called out the wife of Goburdhon, the subject of the case, apparently to look at her, for he did not ask her any question."

So much for the evidence on which the defendant had been committed to hajut and at last released on bail. The Magistrate justly remarks: "I allude to all these discrepancies because most of the witnesses profess to give the very words of the woman, and as she is charged with having falsely denied having made use of certain words it is necessary first to fix these words with precision if possible."

We will make a few more extracts from the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate:

"It seems to me strange that a Magistrate should not be able at least to be quite positive that he had no knowledge that a confession recorded by him a *sham*, by reason of its voluntariness being matter of doubt."

Again:

"The Deputy Magistrate admits that towards the end of the trial of Muti Roy *i.e.*, somewhere about the middle of June, he himself suggested to Goburdhun to institute proceedings against Nitye as an abettor of the original enticement. This would be intelligible at the beginning of the case if done in order that the whole case might not have to be tried twice over, or if done after the case had been concluded finally against the man who was being tried, but I cannot understand why the Deputy Magistrate should have taken the somewhat unusual step he did, merely by accepting his own explanation."

"I next consider the question of bail: the Deputy Magistrate describes Saroda as the widow of a peon, living in a mud hut with a thatch roof, supported by a son with no regular employment, but who earns 3 or 4 annas occasionally for going on errands for the Roys. He says he did consider Rs. 500 heavy for the mother of such a person, but he thought that the Roys were sure to find whatever bail was asked. It would certainly have been more convenient had the Roys been left out of consideration in that case. Now we come to another point of importance, but on this the Deputy Magistrate is so very hazy and contradicts himself so freely that very little can be made of his evidence. Before he recorded his orders of the 8th a petition had been put in before the Magistrate of the District praying Saroda's case might be removed from his file by reason of his oppressive proceedings. At first he said that he had heard of this before receiving the bail, then he only heard of it by an anonymous letter received on the 9th, then that that letter referred to another case, and that he did not hear of this petition till he came to Krishnaghur to see the Magistrate. If I had to choose which impression of the Deputy Magistrate I would receive myself as the true one, it would undoubtedly be the first."

"There is one very strange proceeding with reference to the so-called confession of Saroda, the Deputy

Magistrate orders a copy of it to be filed with the evidence for the prosecution in the case of Gobordhun *coram* Mutty Roy. He stated in cross-examination that he was not satisfied that a case was made out against Mutty Roy when he ordered the local investigation, that he wanted something more; he could get nothing out of Nitye as a witness, and (extraordinary as it may seem) it looks as if he had an idea of supplying this want by this precious document. No wonder he says now. "I cannot account for its presence."

"Once more I return to the "confession.." Saroda's willingness to answer as she was wanted then influenced the Deputy Magistrate to reduce the bail coupled with the uncertainty about her being influenced to confess, and the account of the conversation which took place in the look-up, this fact seems to shew great probability that she had some warningof what would be the result of her saying what was required."

"There is one other document which requires notice. the order of adjourment for local enquiry. When first examined on Wednesday the Deputy Magistrate could not say whether or not he recorded in writing any order on the subject. But to-day the record is produced, and with it besides the concise Bengali order there is on a separate sheet an English proceeding dated 11th May, setting out at length the necessity for adjournment. This document he says he for ot: it was put away in a drawer, and mislaid until sometime, he thinks the 15th June, and then brought out. It appears that the numbering of the papers of the record had to be re-arranged to put in, I should have thought that the Deputy Magistrate might have remembered at least the fact that there was such a document in existence. But all is hazo.

"Before concluding I think it right to record that no reason has ever yet been given why Saroda was summoned to give evidence at all. The Deputy Magistrate saw that she could say nothing of her own knowledge, but had only heard from her son. Why should he summon her? Because it was hoped that she would acknowledge all she knew when put on oath. (I remark in passing that she was not cited by Gobordhun until the Deputy Magistrate suggested it though this was emphatically a case which complainant should establish for himself, without being helped by the court to find his proof) Why was not Nitye called instead? Because he denied all knowledge. But was he ever asked? "No, but I thought he would deny" and so on. Then why did the Deputy Magistrate direct that he should be summoned?

"I fear that it looks as if the Deputy Magistrate had early made up his mind that Muti must be punished, and that evidence must be got; and that as evidence was not forthcoming in the way it was expected, the persons from whom it was expected were to be punished for their default.

"He is so very hazy that I cannot trust his memory as to what happened at Lakari, and as to the confession, which is alleged on the part of defendant to have been taken after night-fall I cannot rely on it for a moment. In the course of his examination, the Deputy Magistrate interposed more than once with irrelevant remarks as to defendant and her son being creatures of the Roys, and the Roys bearing all the costs and paying the pleaders, which drew forth at length the reply that the pleaders were acting without desire or hope of reward, in which case I feel bound to state that they have given great assistance in saving this poor old woman from great injustice."

Comments on the above are superfluous. We are sorry to state that we have received several complaints against theDeputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, but we had hitherto refrained from noticing them as we did not like to commit ourselves one way or another about a public officer, whose mouth was sealed under rules of official discipline, on necessarily one-sided statements. But the judgment of Mr. Page discloses a state of things, which in the interests of justice we cannot keep back from the Government or the public. We are sure that the Government will institute a searching enquiry into the matter, and if the present Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat be the same gentleman, who figured in the Jehanabad Sub-Division in connection with the license tax in Sir Cecil Beadon's time, the Government will do well to make enquiries into his past career. The people of Ranaghat want a fair and full enquiry, which we make no doubt will be accorded.

RETIREMENT OF SENIOR CIVILIANS.

IN offering temptations to Senior Civilians to retire before the completion of their usual term of service the Government has doubtless been influenced by high public considerations. The block in promotion is undoubtedly productive of great discontent among the Junior Civilians and the interests of the service and the people alike require that this discontent should be removed. A discontented servant is an evil, whether he be in the service of a private individual or the State. A man who has no heart in his work naturally enough performs it perfunctorily. He attends to it as a matter of course; he simply goes through it as a matter of routine, and counts his days and rupees. He brings no zeal or earnestness to bear upon the discharge of his duties. Seeing this state of things the Government has offered advantageous terms to the Senior Civilians to retire early with a view to hold out prospects of promotion to the Junior Civilians. This step was first taken for the benefit of the Junior Civilians in the North Western Provinces. The advantages accorded to the Senior Civilians in the North Western Provinces for retirement have since been extended to their brethren in Bengal and Bombay. The necessity for the application of this measure was not so great in Bengal or Bombay, but possibly the Secretary of State has been led to it by a feeling of even-handed justice. Be that as it might, we are afraid, the Government has not duly weighed the political and moral consequences of this measure. It cannot be denied that the longer a Civilian lives in this country the better he understands the people, their sentiments, feelings, habits and customs, and perhaps the more truly he sympathises with them. It is not at all unnatural that a new comer from England, particularly when his thoughts have not been matured and feelings thoroughly moulded, should on finding himself transported into a new world, in which he finds so little in common with what he sees and does in his own country, be unable to bring himself into accord with those, whom he has been sent to rule. He spends the first few years of his life in studying the people and the system of administration he is appointed to work. In passing through this noviciate he of course commits mistakes and slips, but this is excusable in a young officer. In the meantime the State goes on paying him for acquiring this education. When he however gains experience and a standing in the service, the people expect to reap the fruits of his education, for which they have been paying so long. But under the new rules of retirement they must forego this advantage. The man who has been thus educated at the expense of the tax-payers of the country, may if he likes avail himself of the new rules of retirement and go home on a comfortable retiring allowance. To him it is a matter of great advantage; he returns home in the prime of life and may chalk out a new career for himself in his own country. He enjoys the happiness of being in the bosom of his own family, relatives and friends. Even if he does not like to work, he secures enough to live upon, and to pass his days in easy competence. He also benefits his *bhaibunds* in the service. He makes room for those below him in the official ladder. But the country suffers; the tax-payers, who have been paying for his education in the service, exchange a superior article for a presumably inferior one; the State loses the services of men, who by reason of their mature years, extended and varied experience, cultivated sympathies, and ripe judgment were better able to advise it in important matters of administration. This we submit is a serious drawback, It cannot be right to leave the Government of the country in the hands of young men only. The young are of course very useful; their energy, activity, and hardiness are very valuable qualities, but mere energy or activity will not do in the Government of a nation. Judgment, tact, moderation, breadth of mind, and sympathy are essential in the successful government of man, and these virtues are plants of slow growth. In the first place they do not grow with equal fertility on all soils; and in the second place they require the genial sun and shower at proper seasons. Time is the great educator, whether a person is engaged in the ordinary business of life or in the more momentous concerns of Government, but under the operation of the new rules of retirement, the civilian whom Time has thus educated may give the country the slip the moment he likes, though he possesses health and strength to render active service for a much longer period. Of course the disadvantages on which we dwell will not be immediately realized,but if the new system continues, and if it be largely availed of, the destinies of the people will be practically handed over to a parcel of youngsters. Already we see how the efficiency of the District Bench is suffering in consequence of the elevation to it of young men of comparatively low standing in the service and necessarily limited experience. The Judge of the District was in times past the first man in it, and he is in theory still the same, for his orders must be obeyed by the District Magistrate. But practically he plays second fiddle to the District Magistrate except in those cases in which he is senior in service. Sometimes we hear of unpleasant collisions between the District Judge and the District Magistrate, which we feel satisfied would not have been the case if the District Magistrate were not the senior in years and service of the District Judge. Then these young Judges being men of limited experience not unfrequently commit odd mistakes or allow themselves to be led by the nose by the amla, though of course there are honorable exceptions. Their energy and activity cannot compensate their want of experience. And the evil will be aggravated, if young men should come to fill the higher grades of the service, which were hitherto reserved for men of mature years and experience.

In a financial point of view the poor tax-payers under the new system suffer doubly. In the first place the unceasing flow of men fromEngland without reference to the actual necessities of the service has as a matter of course imposed a burden upon the finances of the country. Where two men would have been sufficient, perhaps four have been sent, and the superfluous two displace the natives in the service, and by reason of their increased salaries become a burden upon the State. In the second place the retiring schemes, whether for civilians or military officers, are so much dead loss to the State or the tax-payers. These officers eat the bread of idleness, and the tax-payers must supply the bread by the sweat of their brow. The retiring officer goes home and enjoys his pension, but the tax-payer must pay in order to provide that pension. We submit that these considerations ought to have due weight with the Government. We have already said that a discontented servant is an evil, but the denuding the country of experienced officers would be a greater evil. A medium course may however be struck. If the recruiting of the service be stopped for a few years,and if the new rules of retirement be set aside as soon as fair prospects of promotion are opened to really aggrieved junior civilians it will remove the present discontent in the service, while it will prevent the evil, of which we are complaining.

THE DRAINAGE OF SIBPUR.

IN our last issue we confined ourselves to a few general observations on the report of the Committee lately appointed by Government to enquire into the obstructions to drainage in the districts around Calcutta. We have since ascertained all the facts connected with the drainage of Sibpur, one of the three places reported upon by the Committee. It was in December 1873 that we first called attention to the fact that it was the filling up of a large excavation, called Chowdhury's Gurh, that had caused an outbreak of the epidemic fever in a locality called Chowdhuriparah, in Sibpur, to the south-west of the Magistrate's Cutchery in Howrah. The Gurh, we stated, had been filled up between April and June of that year, and the fever had broken out in September and October. Mr. Grant, the Magistrate of the district at the time, denied this statement, saying that the Gurh was filled up after the fever had broken out in October, and therefore there could be no connexion between the two. Dr. Bird, who was deputed to report on this outbreak of fever, admitted the filling up of the Gurh, but added that "when the excavation existed, it was neither more or less than a cess let into one of the roadside drains; so that before the drainage from the east to the west could escape by the natural outlet to the south, this cess had first to be filled and overflow. In this way the excavation which has been filled up, was a serious obstruction to the natural drainage

of the neighbourhood. Now instead of lodging, the water runs off at once." The Dr., however, had no faith in the water-logged subsoil as a cause of fever, and his refutation of the fact that there had been an obstruction to drainage was a matter of no consequence. The Committee seem to be equally incredulous on the subject, and their arguments, therefore, have the same hostile character, which those of their predecessors had. They admit, however, that the Gurh was filled up between April and June, and that the fever broken out in the following October. They, likewise, admit that the Gurh was an important link in the chain of drainage of the locality in question. They say: "the first point ascertained was the fact that, before any drainage towards the natural outfall (the *bheel*) can take place, the tanks in the neighbourhood, which are very numerous, must first be filled; and the Committee were taken from one such tank to another, in the supposed order in which they were to be filled. The Chowdhry's Gurh from, its size and position, acted in the same manner as regards drainage as did the other tanks, with this exception that being the last of the series it filled only when all the other tanks had overflowed into it, and then, when it was full, discharged its surplus water into a drain running under the main road and a communicating with the *bheel*." Mr. J. Whitfield, Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, on whose report the Committee have made their statements, observes that "the area draining through Chowdryghur contains 707½ beeghas, or a little over ⅛ of a square mile, as is shown on the accompanying plan by a shaded blue-dotted line. The figures on the plan show the relative heights of the ground and channels, and the direction in which the water flows is shown by arrows. On referring to the level figures it will be seen that the ground varies in height about 6 feet, the highest ground being on the south and east side, and forms a water-shed line in that direction. On the west and north sides the ground is somewhat irregular, but all drainage towards Chowdryghur is cut off by spoil earth from tank excavations, houses, and the unevenness in the natural ground level; and from the boundary line shown on the plan, the drainage finds its outlet in the direction away from Chowdryghur." The places drained by Chowdryghur are stated to be Baniaparah, Deyparah, Chowdhuryparah, Dhobaparah and Dhurmtollah. They should have added parts of Kajiparah and Haldarparah; but the omissions are of no consequence. The Committee place much stress on the evidence of some witnesses who said that "seven-eighths of the drainage of the place falls into tanks," and by subsequent overflowing of the tank, flow into the Gurh; and they especially put forth the fact that the rainfall in 1873 was scanty and the tanks could not and did not fill up, and consequently there was no overflow of water to run into the Chowdhry's Gurh. The Engineer lays considerable stress on the existence "alongside, and parallel with the road and road-ditch of a depression in the ground about a foot below the level of the ditch, and about the same level with the final outlet culvert under the road. The conclusion arrived at, both by the Engineer and the Committee, is that "it is physically impossible that the filling up of the Chowdhury's Gurh can have caused any obstruction to the drainage."

Thus stands the case as represented by the Committee. We cannot however help observing that the Committee have very perfunctorily discharged their duty. They have not studied the subject with that care and circumspection which the public had a right to expect from them, and their labours, for all practical purposes, have been thrown away. To prove this we have to observe that the description given by them of the system of drainage which obtains in the locality is incorrect, and the conclusion is as a matter of course wrong. It is not a fact that all the drainage of the place found its way through series of intermidiate tanks, nor did the tanks invariably overflow to discharge their contents into the Gurh in question. To make this clear we will supply a few facts especially collected for us. Chowdhuryparah comprises an area of over one hundred biggahs, Originally it was surrounded by a broad ditch, which served as protection against the attacks of Dakaits in the olden days. When the Chowdhuries divided their interests, the block was cut up into several parcels, and most of the shareholders filled up the parts of the ditch which fall to their lot, only two stretches were allowed to stand. One of them still exists in the form of a pretty tank on the side of Dhurmtollah Street, and the other at the south-west corner formed until the middle of 1873, the ditch which bore the name of Chowdhury's Gurh. This portion extended to 350 feet on the south side and about 200 on the west. A tank to the north of the latter was probably at one time a part of it, but now it passes for a tank. Before the closing of the Gurh the drainage of Chowdhuriparah flowed in three different directions, one part to the west falling into two tanks from which it flowed into the Gurh, not by overflow, but by sluices cut across the banks of the tanks, another part to the east discharging itself into the drain on the side of the Dhurmtollah Street, which carried it to the drain on the side of the Sibpur Village Road, and thence to the Gurh; and a third part towards the south, discharging itself either directly into the Gurh, or through the drain on the side of the Sibpur Village Road into the Gurh. From the configuration of the land and the inequalities on its surface it is evident that the area influenced by the tanks on the west could not have been more than one-fifth or one-sixth. Thus the bulk of the drainage of Chowdhuryparah was carried by drains, and not by tanks. Of Baniaparah to the east of the last named block the whole of the drainage flowed into the drain on the side of the Dhurmtollah Street, and thence *via* the drain on the side of the Sibpur Village Road into the Gurh. There is a hollow by the side of the Dhurmtollah Street into which a part of the drainage must fall, but it is so small that it fills up after the first heavy shower, and its water formerly used to escape, not by overflow, but by a sluice or channel cut across the Street, and leading to the drain on the side of the Sibpur Village Road. The drain on the side of the Dhurmtollah Street, was formerly three times broader than what it is now, and it has consequently become proportionally inefficient. The breadth has been reduced to widen the street to the south of Chowdhuryparah.

On the other side of the road, is Dhobaparah. It has several tanks communicating with each other by breaks or depressions in their sides; and these depressions used, during the rains, to be deepened by cutting, to facilitate drainage, and afterwards partially filled up to make foot-paths for the inhabitants. The drainage of the place first collected in the nearest tanks, and then by ditches were carried to the side of the Sibpur Village Road, and then through culverts discharged into the Gurh. Right opposite to the southern end of the Dhurumtollah Street, there are two tanks connected with each other, which receive the drainage of a part of Dhobaparah, and a part of Kajiparah; and they used to discharge their surplus contents through a large culvert across the road into the drain on the north side of the Sibpur Village Road, and thence into the Chowdhurygurh. There was no spill or overtopping of the bay in any case, except under extraordinary circumstances, which assumed the character of an inundation, and not of natural drainage. The drainage of the eastern portion of Haldarparah came to the Gurh by a culvert across Khetra Bannurji's Lane, otherwise called Amlokitollah Lane, and encountered no tank in the way.

Thus it will be seen that instead of seven-eighths of the drainage having been carried off by the overflowing of tanks, there was normally no overflowing whatever; the great bulk of the water flowed by drains into the Gurh, and only a small portion first fell into tanks, and then by sluices cuttings or culverts got to the same destination. We know not who were the witnesses who gave the estimate of seven-eighths, but, knowing well that the people of this country reckon by sixteenths, and never by eighths, we cannot help suspecting that the evidence in this respect has undergone some transformation in its way from the mouth of the witnesses to the record of the Committee; or is it possible that some wicked wag tried to sound the depth of the committeemen's credulity, to have a laugh at their expense afterwards? To ascertain the exact quantity of water which passes through any given channel in the drainage system of a large area, requires an amount of knowledge which few people can pretend to, and it is natural to expect that mistakes should be made by them when asked the answer of such questions but for learned people to accept opinions of common villagers in such matters without enquiry amounts to neglect of duty of a serious kind. However, from what we have shown above it must be evident that the theory of overflow being untenable, the appeal to rainfall made by the Committee must be thrown away. It cannot by any means affect the question at issue. Had there been no rain whatever, the argument would doubtless have been strong; but with 47 inches of rain and no outlet, the Gurh being closed, there would be enough to keep the whole place as damp as possible. Forty-seven inches on one third of a mile would amount to near six million gallons which would suffice to fill all the tanks in the place—most of them mere hollows of small size—several times over, only if the whole of the water could find its way to them. But it did not find the way, so it sank into the ground, and made it damp enough to bring on the fever. Dr. Bird thought the water would spread over the land, and flow towards the outlet in an even sheet; but as the area is not a bowling green, but broken up by many depressions and elevations and interrupted by the foundations of many houses at every turn, it could not but sink faster than flow.

The Engineer appeals to the side ditch and the depression on the now-filled-up, Gurh by which, he seems to suggest, though he does not openly say so, the water could and did easily go to the culvert which was designed to take the water away from the Gurh to the bheel *via* the Amlokitollah drain. These are, however, broken reeds to lean upon. As a professional Engineer he should have remembered that all made soils sink; that in filling tanks the usual practice is to raise the top above the surrounding ground, in order to provide for the subsidence of the earth, sweepings and rubbish which, are used in filling up tanks; that the top of the Gurh immediately after the excavation was filled up in 1873, was higher than the surrounding country; and that the depression has resulted gradually by the subsidence. The side-ditch as it now stands is scarce a foot deep, and twenty inches broad, overgrown with grass, and interrupted by stray bricks rubbish and silt. In 1873, there could not have existed the road-side ditch, for the Gurh occupied the place, and that its having been higher than the drains which brought the drainage from the different Parahs there was an absolute deadlock. It is to say the least disingenuous to argue what must have been in 1873, from what has been since produced; and this is exactly what the Engineer and the Committee have done in their report. We have ourselves examined several witnesses, and we have been assured that the Chowdhuries did fill the Gurh so as to provide for the subsidence, and that its top in 1873 was higher than the surrounding land. The subsidence has been unequal; on the south side where in the first instance some street sweepings were used for the purpose of filling it up, the sinking has been greater than on the west side where only earth was used; and the consequence is that the depression noticed by the Committee is greater on the south side than on the west, where it is barely perceptible. Moreover, as is to be expected the depression is the greatest along the midline of the Gurh, and least on the sides, so that it has the appearance of a narrow long pool with raised sides, utterly unfit to serve the purposes of a drain or channel for water, and as the point where the Gurh was connected with the culvert which led its water, to the ditch on the side of Khettra Banerjee's Lane, being at an extreme corner, has not sunk, there is now no connexion whatever between the culvert and the pool. In 1873, the mouth of the culvert was so covered by earth that Dr. Bird did not even notice its existence. Even now its bottom is covered with silt to two-thirds of its height, and it is very inefficient as an outlet for water. Beyond it, the drain on the side of the lane has been reduced to one-third of its original size in order to widen the lane, and somewhere near

the end of the lane it has been, we are told, blocked by somebody building a dead wall right across it. Thus we have the side ditch excavated to supply the place of the Gurh of so small a size as to be quite inadequate to take away the drainage of an area over one-third of a mile; the culvert choked with silt; the drain beyond it narrowed to one-third of its size; and the extreme outlet built across; and we are nevertheless gravely told by the Committee that there is no obstruction to the drainage. Had they said that "it was physically impossible" that under the circumstances there could possibly be any drainage they would have been nearer the truth, and would have subserved the cause of sanitation and humanity better.

Although the Committee were obliged, on the evidence of Mr. Donnithorne, to give up the theory of Mr. Grant that the fever broke out at Chowdhuriparah before the Gurh was closed, yet the line of argument was too tempting for them to be given up altogether. They have fallen upon the fever that broke out at Sanaparah, Cazeepara, Bhoreparah and Betontollah, all in the neighbourhood of Chowdhuriparah, to prove that the Fever of 1873 in Chowdhuriparah was in no way connected with the filling up of the Gurh. They say: "the enquiry into the history of the fever, therefore proves that it first began, in 1872, in the neighbourhood of Chowdhuripara; that in 1873 it again showed itself on the borders of Chowdhuripara, in an opposite direction to the place first attacked in the previous years; that both these places were entirely unconnected with the drainage system of Chowdhury's Gurh; that it was only after the disease had become general that Chowdhuriparah was attacked; * * * and that the final conclusion therefore is that the fever was in no way influenced by its being filled up." This argument is no doubt a plausible one; but it is nothing more. It would have proved a settler, if it could be shown that the drainage system of the quarters mentioned was connected with the Gurh in question; but as that is denied, it stands in the same category with the outbreak of the fever at Baraset in 1862, at Halishahar in 1863, at Hooghly in 1864, and at other places in subsequent years, where there was no Chowdhury's Gurh to give rise to it. Again it would have been some thing if it could be shown that the fever in the quarters mentioned did not arise for dampness resulting from obstructed drainage; but this has not been done. The Committee would have very profitably extended their enquiry if they could have shown what was the real cause of the fever in those quarters. The evidence in the case was ready at their hands, but they thought fit somehow to overlook it. We will supply the omission. Dr. Bird, in his report on the outbreak of malarious fever in the quarters, in 1872, says: "The Village of Sheebpore, Shanapara Moolapara, Baxara, Echapore, Baithore and others, forming the Southern boundary of the Municipality, are among the worst that I have seen. They suffer much in the rains from want of proper drainage. Their present damp and unhealthy condition is attributed by the residents, in a great measure, to the silting up of the Ballia-Khal, into which the drainage falls, the outlet for which opens into the River, a little to the south of the Botanical Garden. The surface drainage channels of the villages are said to communicate with the Khal referred to, which has in a great measure silted up, and interfered with the natural drainage of the tract. In all of these villages endemic fever and sporadic Cholera have been unusually prevalent during the past year, and it is to be feared that unless steps are taken to improve their sanitary condition, there will be an increase of sickness during the approaching rainy seasons."

Thus we have in one year the drainage of certain localities obstructed by one cause, and fever following immediately after, and the drainage of another locality obstructed in another year, by another cause, and the fever resulting with equal certainty and fatal effects. And as far as the two cases can go, the relation of the fever to obstructed drainage is as fully demonstrated as possible. But it is the old story. To those who are determined to receive no evidence, evidence must be thrown away. The fact is Raja Degamber Mitter, an unprofessional man, has no business to meddle with a professional question: it amounts to positive poaching on others preserve, and he must suffer the consequence. Professional jealousy would not be worthy of itself if it did not resent such unwarrantable intrusion.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Simla, 13th August 1877.

Weather Reports up to 12th August: From Madras, rain in Madras, Palachi, Dindigal, Bellary, Vizigapatam, Godavery, and Malabar; from Bombay no rain except general showers in Dharwar and Satara. From Central India clear sky and high wind.

Simla, 14th August 1877.

Weather Reports up to 13th August: From Madras, slight rain Madras, Palmanair, and Kurnool; from Hyderabad good rain and every prospect of more; from Mysore light showers in all districts, and good rain in Coorg, and Western Taluqs of Ashtagram and Nagar; from Rajputana good rain in South of Kota, elsewhere much wanted and prices rising, anxiety felt especially about Cattle forage, nevertheless rain within next seven or ten days will prevent serious dearth; from North-West no rain in Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Sitapore and Fyzabad. Slight showers in Koomaon general complatins of hot winds drought and sunshine; from Central Provinces slight showers and break in places; from Central India no rain.

Simla, 14th August 1877.

Full enquiry in Bengal shows that there is the utmost activity in the grain export trade to Madras, ninety thousand tons of freight are engaged in it, and it is not expected that the North-East Monsoon will materially check it, sailing vessels will then be able to ply as well as steamers.

Simla 15th August 1877.

Reports up to fourteenth from Bombay: no rain in Gujerat Khandesh or Nassik, showers in Satara Sholapur and Southern Maratha Country. Heavy showers in Karwar: from Hyderabad good rain in the evening of thirteenth from Mysore Monsoon, showers continue: from Central Provinces heavy rain in Sambalpore, slight showers and seasonable break elsewhere, From Madras, slight rain in Madras, more in Masulipatam, Ootacamund; Coimbatore, from North-West no rain except slight showers in Kumaon, and Lucknow, no sign of rain in Jhansie where sowings are stopped, crops drying up and fodder scarce, strong hot winds at Bareilly and Sitapur, heat and drought at Fyzabad. From Central India no rain cloudy high wind.

Simla 18th August 1877.

General remarks in last weeks weather and crops; from Madras good: rain in Malabar parts of Tinnevelly and Nilgiriss Moderate showers in Salem, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary, parts of Kistna and Kurnool have benefitted dry crops but more wanted; insufficient showers in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore, none in Trichinopoly; from Mysore showers fallen: prospects improved, for Bombay good rain in Kanara and Dharwar, more rain wanted in Belgaum and Kaladgi, prospect of Satara and Sholapore are good but rain urgently needed in Poona and Ahmednagar also Konkan: condition of crops very bad in Khandeish Nasick and Gujerat river very low in Sind and water wanted for Central Provinces; prospects generally good but rain wanted in parts for rice; for Berar rain urgently needed for Central India, only partial shower, distress impending in, from Gwaliar for Rajputana no rain great loss of crops likely if rain is delayed longer: for Bengal prospects generally exceedingly favourable also in Assam and Burma, more rain wanted in Sarun Pooree and Cuttack drought continue in North West except Benares, no rain in Punjab where crops are drying up.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE BEG to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that a meeting of the General Committee of the Ramanath Tagore Memorial will be held at Belvedere, this afternoon, at 5 P.M.

WE RECEIVED yesterday the following telegram from our special correspondent at Simla:

Simla, 19th August.

Viceroy's party reached at Allahabad, on Saturday evening at eight o'clock; all well. After extremely hot journey at the request of the Maharaja of Jeypore the Viceroy gave His Highness a long interview at Toondla Station when measures were concerted in view of possible scarcity in the Jeypore territory.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy left Simla on the 16th instant on his famine tour. The following officers compose the Vice-regal staff:

Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Mr T. H. Thornton, C.S.I.
Foreign Secretary.
Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.,
Additional Secretary, Financial Department.
Mr, C. Bernard, C.S.I.
Additional Secretary, Revenue (Famine) Department
Mr. G. L. Molesworth,
Consulting Engineer,
Lieutenant-Colonel O. T. Burne, C.S.I.,
Private Secretary.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B.,
Military Secretary.
Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers,
Aide-de-Camp.
Captain W. Loch,
Aide-de-Camp.
Dr. O. Barnett,
Surgeon to His Excellency.

His Excellency will visit Madras and Mysor travelling *via* Jubbulpore and Poona. His Excellency is expected at Poona on the 20th and at Bellary on the 24th instant.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hon'ble T. C. Hope C.S.I. has been permitted at his own request to resign the post of Additional Secretary to the Government India, Agricultural and Revenue Department, and that Mr. Bernard C.S.I. appointed to that office as a temporary arrangement.

THE BOMBAY papers contain a full report of the meeting held in honor of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. It was attended by representative men of all classes of the community of the Western capital. Sir Richard Temple took this occasion to make a learned, eloquent, and stirring speech on the Parsis. The resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by the leading men of the different sections of the community. The form of the memorial was left to be decided by the Committee. The list of subscriptions was headed by Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney with a donation of Rs. 1,000.

ANOTHER good man and a friend of the people is about to leave this country. Sir William Herschell takes furlough for two years with no intention to return. Sir William's services as the friend of the ryots in the Indigo struggle of 1860 will be always gratefully remembered by the people. We are glad to learn that a movement is contemplated in Hooghly and Nuddea for a fitting expression of gratitude to him.

WE PUBLISH in another column a full report of the Durbar held at Belvedere on Tuesday last. It was a great success. It was the first formal durbar of its kind held by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The last Bengal Durbar was held by Lord Dalhousie when his Lordship invested Raja Pertap Chunder Sing of Paikparah and Raja Prosunnonath Rai of Digaputty with the *khilluts* of their titles. The whole ceremony was very imposing. The Lieutenant Governor performed his part with great dignity, while Messrs. Mackenzie and Macaulay, the Secretary and Junior Secretary, on whom devolved the carrying out of the programme, went through the ordeal with great success. No Foreign Office official could have discharged his role with greater effect than Mr. Mackenzie.

WE ARE surprised to observe that such a sound thinker on economic questions generally as our contemporary of the *Statesman* should join the vulgar outcry against the cargo boat-owners for the high rates these are now charging. We do not of course defend these rates, but we cannot understand with what consistency our contemporary advocates the enactment of a special law for regulating the tariff of cargo boats. The laws of demand and supply regulate the trade in all cases; the boat-owners have been now charging high rates because there is greater demand for their service. On the same principle the freight of steamers has risen, and the price of grains of all descriptions has increased. Would our contemporary recommend that the ship-owners and grain-dealers should be brought under a restrictive law? And if the cargo boat-owners, why not the passenger boat-owners, the cartmen and coolies too? The example of the Hackney Coach Act is not at all in point. That Act is based on the principle of public convenience, But the proposal to regulate the tariff of cargo boats affects only the merchants, who would not certainly charge the less for their goods even if they should have not to pay high rates for cargo boats. Why should the Legislature help the merchants to fill their own pockets? These gentlemen have the remedy in their own hands. They cannot complain of want of capital, and they can easily break up the monopoly they complain of by entering into competition. The wise among them have taken time by the forelock. Messrs. Ralli Brothers and some other firms have made their own boats and the marcantile firms generally may follow their example. If they think that their own establishment will not pay at ordinary times, they have no right to complain, because the cargo-boat owners take advantage of a time of pressure just as they are doing in the sale of grain.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor leaves the capital to-morrow noon, starting from Master Attendant's Wharf, Garden Reach. The following is the programme of his tour :

Leave Calcutta	...	...	...	21st August
Arrive Kishnaghur	...	...	...	22nd ,,
Kishnaghur	...	...	23rd,	24th ,,
Leave Kishnaghur	...	...	...	25th ,,
Arrive Berhampore	..	...	...	26th ,,
Berhampore	...	...	27th,	28th ,,
Arrive Jungipore	...	...	...	29th ,,
,, Rajmehal	...	...	...	30th ,,
,, Bhaguipore	...	...	...	September 1st.
Bhaguipore	...	...	2nd, 3rd	4th ,,
Arrive Carragola	...	...	...	5th ,,

THE ARREARS of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* have been brought down to February 1877. This triple number contains several interesting articles. By far the most important is the one headed "the light which Homœopathy may throw upon the causation of disease." There is also a learned and valuable note by the editor on "insanity from a physiological point of view."

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal and Messrs. Toulmin and Co, are at variance as to the stock of rice in Calcutta. We have received an office note of Mr. Secretary Mackenzie from which it is clear that the estimates of Messrs Toulmin and Co. are not supported by their own statements. On the 26th July Messrs. Toulmin&Co. returned the total stock in Calcutta at five laks of maunds. On the 27th they raised their statement of stocks to six lakhs, or by one lakh of maunds in 24 hours. They kept the figure at six lakhs up to the 2nd August, when they reduced it to five and a half lakhs. On the 6th August, however, it suddenly shot up to eight lakhs of maunds, or by two and a half lakhs in 24 hours. On the 7th they returned it at ten lakhs, on the 10th at eleven lakhs, and on the 11th it was given at twelve lakhs. Making a *plus* and *minus* memorandum of these, Mr. Mackenzie remarks that if their stock of eight lakhs right on the 6th August, and their subsequent supplies and sales correct also, as they assert they are, the stock on the 12th August could not have been 12 lakhs, but only 8,35,000 maunds. It is manifest therefore, that these figures are, on the face of them, unreliable. Messrs. Toulmin and Co. have favoured us with their later returns, from which we gather the following figures :

Total supplies from the 14th to the 16th instant		450,300 mds.
Total sales	ditto ditto	22 ,000 ,,
	Balance ...	230,000

Now, on both the 12th and 13th instants the stock is estimated at 12 lakhs of maunds, which with the balance of 230,000 shewn above ought to have risen on the 16th instant to 14,30,000 maunds, whereas their statement gives 13 lakhs. There is thus a difference of 130,000 maunds in three days. Hence we say it is hard to reconcile the statements of Messrs. Toulmin and Co. We should however add that the Government estimates generally agree with those, which have been furnished to us by an experienced native merchant largely engaged in the rice trade. The reflections made by Messrs. Toulmin and Co. on Government estimates we are of opinion are simply gratuitous. We should however add that the rice mahajans in Calcutta do not keep two years' stock for local consumption in hand. It is true that they keep a good stock of old rice, but not to the extent imagined.

WE ARE indebted to our informant for the following estimates of stock of rice in and about Calcutta as per his report of last evening :

		Maunds.
Balliaghatta		
Ballam ...	...	400,000
Kajla, Soloi, Khaira &c....	...	200,000
Tallygunge		
Ballam ...	...	100,000
Table ...	...	50,000
Other descriptions ...	...	150,000
Ooltadinghi		
Kajla, Soloi, Khaira, Desi	...	50,000
Calcutta		
Ballam ...	...	100,000
Munghi ...	...	500,000
Rarhi, Kajla &c. ...	...	250,000
Afloat		
Munghi and Ballam ...	...	250,000
Other descriptions ...	...	150,000
		22,00,000

The quotations of wholesale prices are as follows :

Munghi	from Rs. 3-10	to Rs. 4	per md.
Ballam	from Rs 3-13	to Rs. 4	do.
Khaira	from Rs. 3-4	to Rs. 3 6	do.
Kajla	from Rs. 3-0	to Rs. 3-4	do.
Rarhi	from Rs. 3-6	to Rs. 3-12	do.

In the beginning of last week there was a rise in price to the tune of two to three annas, but it has since fallen to the figure we gave in our last.

THE settlement operations in the Sonthal Pergunnahs have been attended with untoward results. They have fostered a spirit of litigation among the Sonthals hitherto unknown to them. We read that in 1875 there were 7518 revenue suits whereas in 1876, 18,254; no less than 95 per cent. of these were for arrears of rent or for possession of jote lands. On the one hand, the ryots have withheld their rents in the hope that the settlement would lower them; on the other, they have taken full advantage of the suspension of the Court Fees' Act, and of the enlargement of the period of limitation to advance claims to lands formerly in their possession. The Settlement Act was a pet measure of Sir George Campbell. Looking to all the circumstances of the case Mr. Eden is of opinion "that the special facilities for litigation provided by the Sonthal Pergunnahs Regulation have been abused; that much unnecessary labour has been, and is being, thrown upon the local officers; and that an unhealthy spirit of litigiousness is being fostered among the people."

DR. MITRA'S REJOINDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I would not have troubled you with a reply to Dr. Coates' letter of the 12th instant, published in your last issue, but for a misunderstanding which I very much regret. I never had any occasion to complain of any want of fairness on the part of Dr. Coates, and my remark about "acerbity of temper and ill-feeling" had no reference whatever to him. I wish most solemnly and seriously to assure your correspondent that I entertain the highest respect for his kindness, courtesy and learning, and that I would be the last person living to bring such a charge against him. When I wrote the remark I had in my mind those who have lately indulged in such epithets as "bablant" "blatant," "ape," "monkey," "ass" &c., with reference to me and those who have sided with me. Dr. Coates is perhaps aware of the names of those persons, if he is not acquainted with them, and he will, I am sure, excuse me if in referring to them I have been betrayed into a careless expression. I regret the spirit of intolerance and hauteur which has prompted such language, but I bear no ill-will at all against those persons who have used it, and feel not the least riled by their conduct. In discussing, however, a subject which has given rise to ill-feeling in certain quarters I could not help noticing it.

I have no pretension whatever to perfection, nor do I believe it possible in the case of any mortal; but I can give my word of honor to my learned friend that I am deeply grateful to those who are intelligently at work to devise means for the prevention of that foul scourge, cholera, in Bengal.

In reply to my remarks about "dead cats and decapitated dogs," Dr. Coates has referred me to certain orders against such things being thrown into tanks. I was well aware of the existence of those orders, as well as of a host of laws and regulations, which ordain heavy penalties for all kinds of sins of omission and commission. If all the laws enacted by man had been strictly enforced and obeyed, the kingdom of heaven would have been brought on earth. But, alas! men have to deal with sinful mortals, and my eyes and ears forbid me to believe that the Penal Code is the best history of human morality. Some years ago sweepings of the kind described by me were thrown into a tank half-full of water, close by my residence, and, failing to get from Dr. Tonnerre, then Health-Officer, a few barrels of tar or lime to mitigate the nuisance, I had to keep away from my house for a fortnight or more to avoid it. Others have had the same experience in more recent times.

I am amused by the turn which the learned Doctor has given to my figures about the quantity of water flowing through the Hooghly River. Doubtless there can be no "water famine" as long as the river lasts. But I have a notion that famine means want of easy accessibility and not absolute negation of supply. There is rice enough in Burmah, if the starving poor of Madras could only get at it. With *all* the tanks and wells of the town filled up, and the nearest source of supply being the river, in many cases a mile off from the homes of the consumers, the suffering of the poor, I fancy, would nearly be as great as if no water existed any where. Two years ago, owing to an accident, the Fultah supply was stopped for three days, and had Dr. Coates been in Calcutta then and studied the suffering of the poor, he would have been as staunch as myself in opposing the closing of the tanks before extending the filtered supply.

Dr. Coates says that every well and tank is not to be filled in, and no one has proposed such a scheme in his hearing. If he will refer to a report of the Health-Officer, submitted some eight months ago, he will find that that learned gentleman gave the details of all the tanks in the town, the quantity of sweepings and the time that would be necessary to fill them, and how the operation should be completed. I have said before, and I repeat that I detest dirty tanks, and yield to none in my anxiety to see them filled up; but I love good tanks, and wish to preserve them. Further the choice being given of no water or dirty water I prefer the latter, even at the risk of being accused of "native love of filth."

I readily admit that milk is occasionally diluted with dirty water; but I do not believe that the remedy in such cases should be to cut off the supply of such water. Beer is adulterated with cocculus and coffee with chickory, but who has ever heard of a proposition to put a stop to all trade in cocculus and chickory? Magenta has been found in articles of food, sulphate of copper and sulphuric acid in pickles, arsenic in candles, and a hundred other poisonous or deliterious substances in articles of domestic use; but the man who would suggest to put a stop to trade in those substances would only be laughed at. I have read in a Parliamentary Report that a great part of London milk is made up of sheep's brain and chalk with water from the nearest pump, but Parliament did not put a stop to the admission of sheep's brain and chalk into the city of London. I hold therefore, with every sentiment of respect for my learned friend that the appeal to bad milk is no argument against foul tanks.

As regards the scientific principles enunciated by the learned Doctor, he will find that I am entirely at one with him. I believe and I can unhesitatingly declare that I subscribe to the principles he advocates. I only think that his experience of the world and that of mine, and our ideas of the relative importance of certain facts are somewhat different. Notwithstanding this difference, however, I beg to assure him that my respect for him remains the same, and I hope it will mature into a deeper feeling.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

Maniktollah, August 19th 1877.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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LOCAL.

THE DURBAR AT BELVEDERE.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

To The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal

Baboo,—You have for many years taken a leading part in all public movements affecting native interest. You have advocated earnestly and well the rights and interests of your fellow-countrymen, and you have raised the Anglo-Vernacular Press to a high and influential position; you have likewise served as a member of the Legislative Council and as Municipal Commissioner and as a member of many Boards and Committees, and Government is indebted to you for much valuable assistance most ungrudgingly given, and in recognition thereof, the title of Rai Bahadoor has been conferred on you.

To Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

Doctor—You have for many years been entrusted with the education of young zemindars under the court of Ward's and many of the young Landholders of Bengal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the turn which you have given to their tastes for literature, You have acquired a world wide recognition as a Sanskrit scholar and as an archæologist, and in recognition of these many merits, Government has conferred upon you the title of Rai Bahadoor.

The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Durbar as follows:—

Mahajahs. Nawabs, Rajahs, and Gentlemen.—I am glad that a fortunate accident has thrown upon me the duty of presenting to you the sunnuds of the rank which has been conferred on you on the 1st January.

It may seem to you that a long time has been allowed to elapse in completing the act of grace commenced on the 1st January last. Sir Richard Temple was naturally anxious himself to present the sunnuds to those whom he had selected for honor and distinction and it was at his express wish that I deferred action in the matter during the spring, in the hope that he would be able to hold a Durbar in Calcutta on his way from Madras to Bombay. Circumstances, however, made this impossible, and my absence from Calcutta has led to a further delay, for which I must express my regret.

When Her Majesty signified her gracious intention to add to her other styles and titles a title which should make manifest to all her deep interest in India, and which should signify to the world that India had ceased to be a mere appendage of the British Kingdom, and had been recognised as an important part of the British Empire, it was ordered that the local Governments should select for a mark of favour and honor gentlemen who had been distinguished for loyalty, public spirit, and munificence.

As I said at Dacca on an occasion similar to this, it would be difficult to select in Bengal gentlemen distinguished for loyalty, for as a matter of course every Bengalee is loyal. The interests of the Bengalee are so bound up in the interests of the British Government, that no Bengalee could be disloyal to Government without being disloyal to himself and his own nationality. It remained therefore only to select those who had evinced by their actions a strong desire to co-operate with our Government in works of public utility.

When there were so many who desired recognition on such grounds, I am glad that the duty of selection did not fall upon me.

I have said that loyalty is with the Bengalee a matter of course, but I hope that you will let me as a friend make to you one or two observations on this subject, from a point of view which I believe seriously affects Bengalee interests.

It is not uncommon to hear people when speaking of the loyalty of orientals distinguish between what they call heart loyalty and lip loyalty, and the inference is sometimes sought to be drawn, that the loyalty of the people of the country is more often the loyalty of profession than of feeling. Gentlemen, the charge which I have to bring against your countrymen is the very reverse of this, I believe that they are in feeling, in aspirations, in community of interest, as loyal at heart as it is possible to be, but I do see, and see with great regret that among a certain section of the community there is a growing tendency to criticise the work of Government, and the intention and motives of public officers in spirit which is distinctly disloyal and sometimes even seditious. I have when defending the character of the Bengalee for loyalty and devotion to the British Government, been met both in England and in India with the enquiry as to how I could possibly reconcile the loyalty of the people with the seditious language of the native press. My explanation will at once, I am sure be admitted by you to be correct, though I have not always found it so readily accepted as I should have wished. I have always said that the vernacular press in no way represents the feelings of the people, it is not in the hands of men of influence of learning or position with a claim to be considered representatives of native thought, it has no standing or influence in native society, no one believes it, no one trusts it, no one is led by it.

But admitting this to be correct, it is surely a national reproach that with hundreds of thousands of young men of education and learning, the Vernacular Press which might be made the means of teaching the people much good and of securing a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled, should have been allowen to sink into such hands, I have spoken of this at the risk of giving offence, because I knew that the character of the Vernacular Press is creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters of the loyalty of the Bengalee and I wish to warn you of this michief, and to point out to those whom Government has to select for distinction and honor on this and on other occasions, that it is their duty to remove this cause of national reproach. I know that you tolerate this writing from mere feelings of idleness and indifference, not from sympathy, and you argue that no one pays attention to it, and that it does no harm. That it does no harm to Government I believe and admit: otherwise I should have felt delicacy in alluding to the subject, but that it does harm to the national character and the estimation in which the people of these provinces are held. I know, and I have therefore thought it my duty to draw your attention to the subject, and ask you to take determined action to discourage and check this growing evil.

I have just returned from visiting the Eastern districts, and I may say on this occasion, when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not say at a latter period of my administration without seeming to se credit for the Government, of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different to that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country. They were then poor and oppressed with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I found them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry I believe of any country in the world, well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours, able to hold their own, and obtain prompt redress for any wrong, and I say that this state of things is not consistent with the charges daily and weekly reiterated by the Vernacular Press that the people are neglected, oppressed, and miserable, that public officers are tyrannical, unjust and indifferent, and the Government neglects the interests of the cultivating classes. I found public officials all over the country working day and night for the good of the people, leading lives of self-sacrifice and devotion to their work. I hear nothing of these officers from the Native Press. I never hear any gratitude expressed for all they do, but if ever unfortunately any small fault or arbitrary act on the part of an official comes to light, I find it made the theme of general denunciation for months together, and the most exaggerated and untrue account given of what has occurred. I would ask you whether it is possible that these officials should not feel this, and whether a sense of the ingratitude of the Native Press whose powers and influence they misjudge, has not had a great deal to do with the want of cordiality and sympathy between officials and natives of which we now hear so much. I am sure, that I need say no more to convince you that this is an evil which the noblemen and influential and educated classes of the empire should endeavour to face and I know that you will recognise the sense of the mischief to Bengal interests, which I entertain as a consequence of this state of things as being an excuse for the manner in which I have brought the matter before you on such an occasion as this.

Uttur and *pan* were brought by the Lieutenant-Governor's servants and handed to the Secretary, who handed it to the Lieutenant-Governor for presentation to each Maharajah, the Rajas, Newabs, Rai Bahadoors, and Khan Bahadoors received it from the Secretary; the noble men to whom reserved seats were assigned, from the Junior Secretary; and the other native gentlemen, from the Assistant Secretary.

All present remained in their places until the Lieutenant-Governor quitted the Durbar room in the same manner as he entered.

SELECTIONS.

THE POISON.

(From the Englishman.)

Mr. Eden points out to his audience in the plainest possible language what he considers to be their faults, whilst at the sametime he suggests how such faults may be remedied. Like a skilful surgeon he cuts to the root of the sore at once. Knowing that amongst his audience there was the editor of one of the leading native papers as well as other contributors to that paper, he took for his text "the seditious language of the native press." Skilfully veiling his remarks under the pretext of alluding to the vernacular press alone, every word that he said was quite as applicable to the paper conducted and contributed to by the gentlemen in his presence. Written with more ability than the majority of the vernacular papers, and thus enabled to conceal its real attacks in a greater cloud of verbiage, any reader of the native papers in Bengal must know that the *Hindoo Patriot* always leads the way in attacks on and insinuations against Government officials or independent Europeans, and that the less known vernacular papers give tongue in chorus after that paper has opened on the scent. As an instance, let any one turn to a file of the *Patriot* shortly after the Fuller case, and he will find several columns filled with cases in which natives had died after having been struck by Europeans many of them raked up from the records of former generations. A more certain device for exciting the hatred of the natives against Europeans, at a time when the Viceroy himself had just published an ill-considered minute on an individual case of ill-treatment of a native, could hardly have been tried. At any rate it so far succeeded as to cause "Ditto to the *Patriot*" to be written in nearly all the vernacular papers in Bengal.

THE ANTIDOTE.

(From the Statesman.)

The *Englishman* makes Mr. Eden's remarks, the occasion of a sharp attack upon Mr. Kristodass Pal, and his conduct of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The Baboo is not a particular friend of the *Statesman's* for some reason or other, but we feel it only just to say, that we have for years felt a true respect for this gentleman, both for his general conduct as a public man, and for the management of his paper. And we think we are right to do so. It needs very little imagination to understand the difficulties which must beset a man in Kristodass Pal's position. It is not every one who would have tact enough, to fill the position of a Member of the Legislative Council, and of the Municipal Board, and at the same time edit an independent native newspaper in Calcutta, without giving frequent and heavy offence to some one or other. Upon the whole, Mr. Kristodass shews, we think, a moderation and independence in all three positions, that deserves a good deal of praise. His journal is constantly the vehicle of making matters known, to us that it is most essential we *should* know, while to expect him to maintain the tone of a courtier, is unfair. The strictures of the *Englishman* upon the journal are substantially, we think, unjust. As to the Fuller case, how could we, as rational men, knowing what human nature is, expect Mr. Kristodass to look at it with the eyes with which the *Englishman* and ourselves regarded it. Our contemporary, least of all, is entitled to fling a stone at "class journalism in the country. We wish that the *Hindoo Patriot* were somewhat broader and more generous, at times, but as to finding anything in its columns to justify our believing that Mr. Eden was levelling his strange remarks at Mr. Kristodass, we believe Mr. Eden to have intended nothing of the kind. It is to pay the Lieutenant-Governor a very sorry compliment, to believe that he invited Mr. Kristodass Pal to the *Durbar* to invest him with the "honors" conferred upon him by her Majesty, and then availed himself of the occasion to tell him in open *Durbar* that he was "disloyal" and "seditious." We are satisfied that Mr. Eden had no such intention whatever, and the *Englishman* ought not to have given his remarks this mischievous and cowardly application. If we must choose between the two papers, on questions that unfortunately arise from race antagonism, we should say that Mr. Kristodass upon the whole, sets the *Englishman* an example that it would do well to imitate. It has now gone out of its way to give an application to Mr. Eden's remarks that, if just, would shew the Lieutenant-Governor to be capable of the indecency of insulting a gentleman, whom he was directed to honour, in the very act of conferring that honour upon him. Mr. Eden is a far wiser man, than the *Englishman* believes him to be.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 15, 1877.

General.—*The 7th August* 1877.—The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. E. Grey, Judge of Gya, under the orders of the 20th March 1877, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, is commuted, under Sections 12 and 35 the Civil Leave Code, to furlough for seven months.

The 8th August 1877.—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., Magistrate and Collector, Hoogly is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st October 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 12th September next, under Section 24 of the Code.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly during the absence, on furlough, of Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., or until further orders.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence, on duty, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr H. J. Newbery, on special duty in Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhugulpore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. V. T. Taylor, or until further orders. This order will have effect on termination of the special duty on which Mr. Newbery is now employed.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the Bhugulpore Division.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, is transferred to the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division on being relieved of his present duties.

Moulvi Ahamed, Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector, Bakergunge, is allowe furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 9th August 1877.—Mr. A. W. Cosserat, and Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah division of the Purneah district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, or until further orders.

Baboo Kalipuddo Chuckerbutty is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Noakholly during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rushomoy Dutt, or until further orders,

The 10th August 1877.—The orders of the 9th June last, granting Baboo Isser Chunder Mozoomdar, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, leave for three months, will have effect from the 29th June 1877, instead of 28th May, as previously notified,

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan and Gopalgunge divisions of the Saran district, is vested with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1871 in the district of Saran. Mr. Phillips is also vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871, and with powers under Act II (B.C.) of 1877.

The 11th August 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of furlough for four months and eleven days to Mr. W. Wavell, C.S.

The 13th August 1877.—Baboo Umakant Das, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th September next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 14th August 1877.—Mr. H. Lee, C.S., is appointed to act as a member of, and Secretary to, the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore during the absence, on leave, of H. M. Tobin.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Nuddea.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Baraset division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Satkhira division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset division of that district.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, M.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the Rajshahy and Cooch Behar Division, and is appointed to have charge of the Bagdogra division of the Rungpore district.

Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Bhagulpore.

Mr J. F. K. Hewitt, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th July last.

POLICE.—*The 14th August* 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of furlough for one month to Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Moonshi Sheik Aulad Ali is appointed to act until further orders as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

REGISTRATION.—*The 6th August* 1877.—Baboo Chandra Kanta Banerjee, Acting Rural Sub-Registrar of Mirsarai, in the district of Noakholly, will continue to act in that capacity to the end of the current calendar year, *vice* Moulvi Abdul Ali, resigned.

EDUCATION—*The 13th August* 1877.—Subject to confirmation by the Government of India, Baboo Brohmo Mohun Mullick, Head Master of the Hoogly Normal School, is appointed to act as an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle.

The 14th August 1877.—Baboo Kalinath Chandhuri, Third Grade Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lohardugga, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Baboo Hari Churn Das, First Grade Sub-Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, is appointed to be a Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Third Grade, and is transferred to Lohardugga.

Under the provisions of Section 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to empower Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee and Baboo Jogeshur Mookerjee, M. A. and B. L., Deputy Magistrates exercising the power of a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Hooghly, to order the removal of nuisances within the limits of the said district.

Advertisements.

RAMANATH TAGORE MEMORIAL.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the General Committee of the Ramanath Tagore Memorial will be held at Belvedere this day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

A. MACKENZIE,
The 16th August 1877. KRISTO DAS PAL,
Honorary Joint-Secretaries.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street*)

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science* will be held on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M. The attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE LAW REPORTER

(*To be Published Monthly from August* 1877)

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NOTICE.

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NOTIFICATION.

Sealed schedule tenders for the execution of the undermentioned works in the Pubna District will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 8th September 1877, when they will be opened in the presence of such parties tendering as may be present on the occasion.

Each tender must be accompanied by the right halves of currency notes to the value of Rs. 200 as earnest money. Tenders must be on the printed forms generally used in the Public Works Department, which can be had in any Executive Engineer's Office in Bengal and also in this office on payment of Rupee 1 for each copy,

For further particulars apply to the District Engineer of Pubna. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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Pubna Road Fund Office,
The 13th August 1877. } *Chairman Road Cess Committee Pubna.*

NOTICE.

"The sale of Premises No. 4 Chowringee Lane in suit Noney Mohun Banerjee, *vrs.* Sreemutty Kamal Money Dassee and by the Registrar of the High Court Original Jurisdiction will take place on the 25th August instant and not the 18th, as advertized by mistake. GONESH CHUNDRA CHUNDRA,
Attorney."

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P M For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

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NOTICE

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to an order of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made on the 8th day of February last in suit No. 501 of 1874 [wherein Noneymohun Banerjee is plaintiff and Balgobing Burmons and Sreemutty Comulmoney Dassee are Defendants] by the Registrar of the said Court at his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 18th day of August next at the hour of 12 O'Clock in the noon the following valuable property.

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G. C. Chunder } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
Defendant's Attorney. }
High Court Original Side, } *Registrar.*
The 10th July 1877. }

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1877.

LOCAL.

MEETING IN HONOR OF THE LATE MAHARAJA RAMANATH TAGORE C.S.I.

A crowded and most influential meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Maharaja Ramanath Tagore C.S.I. was held at the Town Hall on Friday last, the 10th instant, at 4-30 P. M. Among those present we noticed His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and several other Judges of the High Court, Secretaries to Government and other high officials, leading members of the bar, and the mercantile and trading communities, the head of the Roman Catholic clergy, the American Consul General, representatives of the Parsi, Jewish, and Armenian residents of Calcutta, and of all classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja Narendra Krishna moved that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor take the chair.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in opening the proceedings, said that he would state as briefly as might be the circumstances under which the meeting was convened and its object as he understood it. On the death of his late friend, Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, he received several letters from friends of that nobleman, expressing their wish that an early opportunity should be given them of testifying the affection and esteem in which the late Maharaja had been held, and of considering at a meeting the best means of perpetuating his memory in a city in which he had so long lived, and in which he attracted round him so large and influential a circle of friends. Sympathising with this object he expressed the great pleasure he would feel in taking part in the movement, though he ventured to deprecate a public meeting on the ground that such a proceeding was unsuited to this occasion, and not altogether in harmony with, the known tastes and feelings of their late friend On returning to Calcutta, His Honor found that the friends and admirers of the late Maharajah had determined to hold a private meeting for the purpose of giving effect to the object which they had at heart, and he was much gratified at the compliment paid him at being asked to preside at this meeting, for he esteemed it a great honor to be considered one of the oldest European friends now in this country of the late Maharaja. He had taken the earliest opportunity open to him of expressing publicly his thorough appreciation of the courteous tolerant and earnest life of his late friend, and the cordial co-operation which he always afforded to the Government. He believed the late Maharaja had the capacity of a great statesman if he had only had the opportunities. He was calm and just and forbearing, of great ability and tact, and had the power of securing the respect and esteem of all those with whom he worked. But he cannot be said even to have had the opportunities of statesmanship, but of such opportunities as he had, he had always availed himself largely and beneficially for his country. The opportunities to which he alluded were those of setting before his countrymen an example of which the life of a high-minded and conscientious gentleman should be, and he might even say that the Maharaja's life so far as we know it was in many respects an example alike to Europeans and Natives. Even in this land of jealousies, where those selected for title and honor were so often made the subject of depreciatory remarks, though he had been questioned the Maharaja's right to be the leader of the Hindus, he had never heard a single doubt raised as to his being an honorable and high-minded gentleman. His Honor also thought that all present would feel that no native gentleman had ever done so much to draw together Europeans and Natives as the late Maharaja, and he trusted this meeting would decide on a fitting memorial, not only to show their appreciation of such a character, but also to remind future generations of Hindus an admirable example worthy of their following. (Cheers.)

Sir Richard Garth said that he purposed to detain the meeting a very few minutes in introducing to their notice the first resolution. Indeed, he felt he owed an apology to the meeting, especially to the native noblemen and gentlemen present, for having ventured to answer the call made on him by the hon'ble Chairman, for he was comparatively a recent arrival in this country, and he had not the privilege which many of those present had enjoyed, of intimate relations with the great and good man whose memory they had assembled to perpetuate. He would therefore have preferred to resign his trust into the hands of some one who would have discharged it better; but he understood that it was the wish of those who convened the assembly, that he should undertake the resolution, and he assured them in all sincerity, that he felt it a real honor to be allowed to take a part in the proceedings. It would be presumptuous of him, who knew so little of the late Maharaja, to speak as the honorable Chairman had done, of all his good and noble qualities, especially as he had become acquainted with him, when his health and strength had become materially impaired. But still he knew him—as who throughout the length and breadth of the country did not—by his high and well-earned reputation, by his devoting himself with all the energy of his character to the improvement of his countrymen, and the promotion of their best interests? The late Maharaja had earned the esteem and respect of the whole community, high and low, rich and poor, European and Native. (hear hear). Moreover, the honors and titles he owned were worn not as some men wore them, to nurse their own pride and aggrandizement, but as some distinguished men wore the Victoria Cross, as a memorial of noble conduct; and in fact, he proved himself to be what Englishmen value and were taught to respect above all titles and honors,—a well educated, high-minded, large-hearted gentleman—a gentleman in the widest and best sense of that expression (hear, hear). With these remarks he begged to move "that this Meeting deeply laments the death of the Maharaja Romanath Tagore, C. S. I., and desires thus publicly to recognise the eminent services rendered by him to his country and to the State. It would place on record its sense of the loss sustained by the community in the death of one who, while distinguished by his many private virtues and by his unselfish devotion to his country's special interests, was at the same time a faithful counsellor to Government, and a trusted interpreter between the Rulers and the Ruled, and it has gathered here to pay to his memory a united tribute of affectionate regard."

Raja Degumber Mitter C.S.I. in seconding the Resolution spoke as follows :

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—I feel a melancholy satisfaction in seconding this Resolution. For more than 30 years I was associated with my lamented friend both in private and public life. It was my privilege and pleasure to mix with him at all hours of every-day life, at the social board, in the council of friends, in the chamber of confidential consultations on public questions, and in the arena of public discussions, and I never saw a frown on his look nor heard an angry word from his lips. He was a connecting link between the past generation and the present, and such was the winning grace of his manner, that all equally respected and loved him. He was thoroughly loyal to the State, and yet he was always independent and firm in the expression of his opinion respecting public measures and men. He knew well and fully appreciated the good points in the character of Englishmen. He always felt that they were not only our rulers or teachers, and that we could never hope to rise on the high platform of English citizenship without their co-operation and countenance. It was, therefore, the principle of his life to work hand in hand with the English, and how these appreciated him and his work was evidenced by the confidence and honors which the Government bestowed on him, by the eloquent testimony borne this evening to his worth and work by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Hon'ble and learned Chief Justice, by the presence of so many leading Europeans in the assembly, by the alacrity and good feeling with which representatives of European and American and other nationalities in this great city have joined the committee to do honor to his memory. I leave it to other speakers, who will follow me, to dwell on his many public services and private virtues; suffice it for me to say that in him the country has lost a devoted patriot, the State a wise and trusted counsellor, Society a most useful member, and most of us who have met this evening an affectionate and guileless friend. *(Cheers).*

The Hon'ble the Maharaja Narendra Krishna in supporting the motion spoke to the following effect :

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—With commingled feelings of deep regret and no little pleasure I rise to support the Resolution just moved at this meeting to do honour to the memory of Maharaja Ramanath Tagore. Regret at the exit from this world, though full of years and honours, of a noble countryman, a worthy public character and esteemed friend whom I had known for many years and with whom I always associated on terms of the closest intimacy, and pleasure at the sight of his numerous friends and admirers here assembled for the purpose of testifying their high regard for him. He was connected with almost all movements having for their object the welfare of his country and his good sense prevailed on all questions of public importance. It is, indeed, gratifying to notice that our worthy Lieutenant-Governor is presiding on this occasion. I believe this is the first instance when the head of our Government has graced such a meeting with his presence and sympathized in this way for such a loss. The attendance here of the leading members of both the European and Native communities is indicative of the esteem and affection which they entertained towards the Maharaja. It is but fitting that we should acknowledge the valuable services which the Maharaja rendered to his country by raising a suitable Memorial to perpetuate his memory. *(Cheers.)*

Motion put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. McDonell said:—I have been asked to propose the second resolution and I feel myself honored in being asked to do so. It is with every confidence I submit this call for subscriptions, and I dare say it would be eagerly and readily responded to. The long list of gentlemen, who have consented to serve on the committee, show how universally respected the deceased Maharaja was. To show the high estimation in which he was held by the Government I would read the address of Sir George Campbell delivered to him on the occasion of his being invested with the title of Raja bestowed on him by the Viceroy. Sir George said :

"I am glad to be made the channel of conveying to you the sunnud of the title of "Raja" which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon you as a personal distinction in consideration of your distinguished public services. I have much pleasure in testifying that His Excellency could not have selected a better representative man in Bengal than yourself for this high honor, your position and intelligence, influence, long public career, and high character have deservedly placed you at the head of the Hindoo Community of Bengal, and I believe I speak the sense of that community when I say that they feel honored in the honor done to you. While the Viceroy has bestowed upon you this title, His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint you a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and this is a matter of double satisfaction. I have always been of opinion that the important and civilized province of Bengal might fairly be represented in the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and it is very gratifying to me that the choice of the Viceroy has fallen upon one, who is looked upon as the honored head of the Hindu Community of Calcutta, who enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes of the people, and whose thorough knowledge of the country and warm sympathy with his countrymen give him a peculiar claim to be heard on public questions. In handing you the sunnud of your title, I take the opportunity to offer you my hearty and sincere congratulations. May you enjoy long life and prosperity, and continue to benefit your country by your thorough and loyal devotion to its good cause.

I would also read an extract from a letter of Lord Northbrook addressed to him on the occasion of the termination of his service as member of the Legislative Council. His Lordship wrote: "I did not know till the other day that your term of service in the Legislative Council has expired. I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for your services. Both in Council and upon several occasions of importance in the course of the past two years, I have received from you valuable advice and assistance which has been of great use to the Government." It is needless for me to dwell on the life and character of this noble man, for you have already heard them from the lips of His Honor and some of the distinguished Native gentlemen here present, I may add that he devoted himself with all his heart to the interests of his country, and his sympathy was always with the mass of the people so much so that when he was in the Bengal Council he was known as the Ryots' Friend. With these few words I beg to move "that subscriptions be invited for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial of the Maharaja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I., and that the form of the memorial to be erected be hereafter decided by the Committee to be named at this meeting."

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra said :—I beg to second the proposition which has been just moved. I think it is a fitting sequel to the resolution which you have so heartily adopted. You have resolved to place on record your sense of the loss sustained by the community in the death of Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, and this *is* designed to give due permanence and solemnity to that record. Those who have so cordially supported the first, will, I am sure, with equal readiness respond to this proposition. I donot, therefore, think it at all necessary for me to urge anything in recommending it to your notice. The history of memorials dates from the earliest dawn of civilization. Wherever and whenever men learnt to live in society they felt immediately the necessity of erecting monuments to the honor of the dead. Doubtless the earliest monuments were of a very primitive character—mere tumuli of earth and rubble stone; but at the time nothing better could be expected. Cairns, cromlechs and rude stone crosses next came into requisition, and gradually rose to the stupendous proportions of the pyramids and the princely grandeur of the mausoleum, culminating at last in the inimitable beauty of the Taj Mehal at Agra. Those great masters of the sculptors' art, who raised statuary to the highest pinnacle of perfection which none has ever since been able to approach, added statues and busts. But whether as cairns and cromlechs, or mausoleums or statues, every nation, whether rude or civilized, has recognised the importance of memorials. The object is always the same—it is to give permanence to the memory of those whom men have loved, or respected, or held dear, for their virtues and services to their country. The only question, therefore, that we have to decide, is whether the person whom we have here assembled to do honor is worthy of a memorial. But the requisition for the present meeting and the vast gathering which I see before me to-day, have fully answered that question. You are come prepared to vote for such a memorial. I can not, however, allow this opportunity to pass without noticing the significance of this gathering. This is an extraordinary occasion. It is altogether unprecedented. I have never seen in this country an occasion like the present. You have often met here to bid adieu to great proconsuls. You have met to welcome the return of successful commanders who had added new glory and new provinces to the Empire. You have gathered to do honor to statesmen who have wielded the destiny of millions. But never in the history of the British Empire in India has such a meeting been held as this. Never have the rulers of the land, the judges of the highest tribunal in the country, the great officers of State the leaders of the non-official European community, and the representatives of the nation come together to mourn the loss of a private Native gentleman as they have done this day. (Cheers.) That Native gentleman did not hold any high position in the service; he had wielded no special power or influence; he had no power to benefit hundreds; he had not even the vulgar recommendation of great wealth—a recommendation which, like charity, covers many a sin, and, I am sorry to add, not unoften widely opens the portals of honor. He had, however, one thing of inestimable value, and that a single touch of which makes the world akin and it is a matter of no ordinary gratulation for us, the children of the soil, to notice this demonstration of sympathy for him on the part of the rulers. (Cheers.) The circumstance is unprecedented in the history of India, and for it you must congratulate yourselves. Much has been said about the want of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled; but the proceedings of this day offer an emphatic protest against the charge (Cheers.) And it is especially gratifying that it is the high character of one of your own countrymen which has brought on first this great union of the two races. (Cheers.) Believe me, my countrymen, if you will behave as well as did the late Maharajah Romanath, you will not only deserve but obtain the same sympathy from your rulers which has been evinced this day for Rajah Romanath Tagore. (Loud cheers.) To the European gentlemen here present I beg to say that we are aliens to you in language, race and religion, and there must be many traits in our customs, and manners, and characters which cannot but prove uncongenial to you. But if you will make due allowance for our peculiar circumstances, if you will bear us company, you will not find us wanting. Our exteriors may be different, but depend upon it, the human heart is alike everywhere and in all climes, and that which will affect the European heart will equally touch that which is in our bosom, and like yours, is susceptible of the same feelings and emotions—it is quickened by the same feelings in Europe as in this country.

Of the antecedents, of the late Maharajah I need say very little. About a century before the time when the Norman Barons in the suite of William the Conqueror landed on England, five Brahmins of great sanctity and profound learning who were held at the time in the highest veneration by their sovereign, came to this country on the invitation of the first of the last Hindu dynasty of Bengal. Immediately on their arrival they obtained the patent of the highest rank among the nobility. And their descendants for the last 900 years

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have maintained that rank. Bhattanarayana was the foremost among those five, and his descendants have ever since occupied a prominent place in the history of the country. Some of them were Prime Ministers and Chief Judges during the Hindu rule. One of them became the Rajah of Nuddea, and his descendants to this day maintain that rank. In the time of the Mahomedans their descendants owned some of the richest estates in Bengal and were held in great respect by their governors. One of them was a Zemindar in the district of Jessore, and his descendants are the Tagores, whose services to the British Government for over a century, were lately so handsomely acknowledged by Sir George Campbell, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Maharajah Romanath was the last representative of those Tagores, and well may the Tagore family of Calcutta be proud of him who so nobely maintained the honour of their family, and so greatly enchanced it. If they will only follow his example, the honors of their family will never be tarnished.

Born at a time when there was no good school in the town—in the year 1800,—Raja Romanath had very little scholastic education. A grammar school kept by one Mr. Sherbourne, afforded him the first rudiments of the English language ; but he had able private teachers under whose care he acquired a great proficiency in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Bengali languages—so much so that in his time he was noted for the ease and grace with which he wrote in English. About the time when he was stepping over the line which marks the boundary between youth and manhood, his cousin, the late Prossunno Kumar Tagore, started a periodical, called the *Indian Reformer*, and Maharajah Ramanath was its most frequent and the ablest contributor. For upwards of 40 years afterwards he never dropped the habit of writing. He wrote frequently for the *Englishman* and the *Bengal Harkura*. Under the encouragement afforded him by Mr. Stoqnelor, Mr. William Cobb Harry, Mr. Parker of the Civil Service, and a host of other influential and learned men, he soon made up what was wanting in his collegiate education. The only work of his to which I would draw your attention is one entitled, the "*Impropriety of Combining the Duties of the Collector and Magistrate in the same person.*" This book proves the vast extent of his experience, his thorough knowledge of constitutional law, and the liberality of his sentiments.

The first time he took up a public question was in connection with resumption of *Lakraj* land, and though he failed to attain his object, nevertheless his example produced a complete change in the feelings and motives of the people of this country. In fact, it was the first lesson in politics given to the Natives of this country. His labors in connection with the Landholders' Association were noted for great self-sacrifice and energy. He was the founder and the most devoted supporter of the British Indian Association. In fact he was the life and soul of that institution, and he labored for its advancement with the greatest devotion and without any interruption or break for a quarter of a century. From the peculiar character of our political condition, it is impossible for a political reformer to move without opposing many a measure of Government, and Maharajah Romanath in his connection with the several Associations never hesitated a moment to do so, or to declare openly and frankly what he thought. But his sincerity, his loyalty, and his rectitude of purpose were well known, and he never offended the rulers of the land. On the contrary they reposed on him as you have just now heard from the Lieutenant-Governor, every confidence, and no Native in India was a more trusted counsellor.

Though he was not born to struggle for existence, he nevertheless thought labor to be the most important element in the economy of civilized society. He knew well that in the providence of nature idleness meant decadence, retrogression and positive crime, and labour meant life, progress and advancement, and he never for a moment hesitated to make his choice. Throughout his long and prosperous life he strictly acted up to that principle. He was a devout worshipper of duty, and was never wanting. He dreaded idleness, and always courted work. He was more regular in his attendance at the office of the British Indian Association ; more punctual than many of its clerks. I wish that many of my countrymen, who are listening to me, will try to imitate their lamented friend, at least in this respect, and I can assure them that they will largely benefit themselves and their country if they would take a leaf from the book of life of their lamented friend. I fear I am taking up too much of your time ; but I hope you will excuse me when I assure you that I had an intimacy with this noble man for well nigh forty years ; and in speaking of him I cannot but give vent to my feelings. As a social reformer he was second to none of his time. A friend and associate of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, he co-operated with him in his works of reform, and was a staunch advocate of every thing that was honest, liberal, and beneficial to his fellow men. He sought not *eclat* ; he sought not notoriety or credit for himself ; nor did he rush forward, leaving his countrymen far behind. He sought advancement for his countrymen, and thoroughly identified himself with them. But it is as the political teacher of his country that I desire to offer him my meed of praise. Sometime ago a gentleman remarked that in India the word patriotism was the "offscouring of college declamation". It is not my wish to recall to your mind the history of the many republics that once flourished in this country, nor break a lance with the defamer, for he is no more. Had that gentleman only known Maharajah Romanath he would never have said such a thing. I do not know whether the Maharajah would have leapt into the chasm in a forum for his country, or headed a band of patriotic soldiers ; the opportunity was never presented to him. But I hold that a man, who systematically and unflinchingly devotes a life of six and seventy years to the good of his country, and never for a moment forsakes its interests ; who, amidst calumny and obloquy, and at the sacrifice of all his own interests, consecrates his life to the service of his fellow-men, has in him something more worthy of respect than the "offscouring of college declamation." He may not surprise us with the theatrical effect of jumping into a chasm, but there is at least something more sterling of patriotism than is worth only a sneer. Sir, he, as I have already told you, was our political instructor. It was his light that guided us in our course, it was his light that cheered us in our undertakings. That light has disappeared. Raja Romanath Tagore is no more—he is dead. But to quote the language of a distinguished orator, "there is little in the good and the great that can die. To his country Rajah Romanath lives and lives for ever. He lives in all that perpetuates the memory of man on earth ; in the recorded proofs of his own good actions, in the offspring of his intellect, in the deeply engraven lines of public gratitude, and in the respect and homage of his fellow-men. He lives in his example, and lives emphatically, and will live in the influence that his life and efforts, his principles and opinions and now exercise and will long exercise on the affairs of his countrymen. For such a man, gentlemen, I hope you will not deem a memorial by any means unworthy. (Loud Cheers).

Moulvi Syud Ahmud, a member of the Municipal Corporation, in rising to support the Resolution, said.—Hon'ble Sir and gentlemen, I am an admirer of the late Maharaja Romanath Tagore to whose memory we have met here to day to do honor. This large and influential gathering, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, presided over by the Head of the Local Government, shows in what estimation and honor he was held by all classes of the community. Though lately suffering from general debility and bad health, he never lost a single opportunity to shew his attachment to the British Crown, thus setting a noble example to his fellow-citizens. In the month of December last, when our worthy Commissioner of Police called a meeting to consider what measures ought to be taken in Calcutta in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen on the 1st of January, the late Maharaj readily complied with the requisition, and although weak in health, still he attended the meeting, supported by one of his friends, who, I see, is also present here to-day. Although the head of the Hindu community he was equally polite both to the rich and the poor, and was uniformly kind to all, without distinction of caste or creed, religion or nationality. As a private individual he was the true type of a gentleman, candid, open-hearted, and sincere ; his friendly advice was of great value to the rich, while his hospitable door was always open to the poor and indigent. In him, the Government has lost a faithful adviser and the country a real benefactor, and nothing would be more laudable of his countrymen, not to say of his friends, than to raise a suitable memorial to his memory.

Babu Grish Chunder Ghose said.—Honerable Sir and Gentlemen, We have all met here this afternoon to do honor to the memory of a man whom nature meant to be honorable in every respect. He was honorable by birth, honorable in his character both private and public, and honorable in the high position he held in society. It is not wealth, or power, or titles that can confer honor on a man but as the Poet said—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part and there all your honor lies"

It was so with the Honorable Maharaja Roma Nath Tagore. The world was his home and mankind was his family. His acts and deeds were all purely philanthropic. The love of his country was predominant in his mind. He watched the interests of his countrymen with a true parental solicitude. Scarcely there was any public undertaking in which he did not take a part. Whenever there was any Act proposed in Council which infringed upon the rights of the people it was he who would first take notice of it, convene a meeting of the inhabitants, and represent their grievances to Government. In fact he was a link between the Government and the people.

In private he was kind and affable to all and was a true type of a gentlemen. He had no prejudices or antipathies. Europeans and natives were all alike welcome to him and he was liked by all. I had the honor of his acquaintance from even my childhood, and whenever I went to him I always felt myself as if I were in the presence of my father, so kind, so affectionate and so endearing were his words and bearing towards me !

His loss, gentlemen, is a national calamity, and although he is dead and gone his deeds and acts will outlive him. It was said by an author "that the diamond is a diamond, whether wrapped in rags, or set in gold and encircled with rubies." So it is with the Honorable Moharaja Romanath Tagore, for although death has put a shroud upon him his deeds and acts will shine with bright effulgence through all time.

With these few remarks, gentemen, I beg to support the Resolution just moved.

Motion put and carried :

Mr. J. C. Murray, in rising to move the last Resolution, said : The resolution he had to move was simply the formation of a Committee of gentlemen, with a view to carry out the Resolutions just passed, and he would only read over the long list of names and not detain the meeting at any length. If the meeting would examine this list it would see that it included every rank, every class, every trade, every profession and calling. It embraced further every creed and every nationality. The memory of a man so universally respected was, dear to us all. With these words he moved the third Resolution :

(The names of the Committee were given in our last.)

Newab Ameer Ali Bahadur seconded the motion in an Urdu speech. The following is an abstract of his speech :

I second this resolution, and in a few words beg to express my extreme regret for the loss we have sustained on account of the death of Maharaja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I. He was the acknowledged head of the community A noble-hearted patriarch and an object of interest to a large circle of devoted friends, who now deplore his loss from the very core of their hearts. This loss is not a private one, but it has an effect in general ; Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindus equally mourn for him and sympathise with his family whose loss is irreparable. It is possible that his near relations can erect a private befitting memorial in his honor, but I think it would be more proper to have one in which his friends in general can join and show their regard to his memory and appreciation of his noble qualities. (Cheers.)

Motion put and carried :

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal said he believed he spoke the sense of the meeting when he proposed that their cordial thanks be tendered to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for his kind condescension to preside over this meeting and for his able conduct in the chair. In this country the occasions on which the rulers and the ruled met on a common platform were so rare that though this was a melancholy occasion still as a means of drawing together the representatives of the two races to do honor to the memory of one, whom they respected as a citizen and perhaps loved more as a man, it had a moral value of deep import. This fusion of the races, which was an ardent object of his life, was indeed a graceful and emphatic testimony to the work, worth, usefulness and influence of their departed and distinguished friend (*Cheers*)

Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting broke at 5-30 P. M.

THE DURBAR AT BELVEDERE.

On Tuesday evening His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor held a grand Durbar at Belvedere, at which not only all the leading and influential members of the native community were present, but also nearly all the leading European officials in Calcutta. The Durbar room was as well arranged as could be. The Lieutenant-Governor's silver throne on the dais supported on either side by the insignia of his office formed the most conspicuous object. Flanking the throne to the right and left were the seats reserved for those invited to attend. European gentlemen occupied the seats on the left of the throne and the native gentlemen the right. Punctually at 4-30 o'clock the Guard of Honor which was composed of a company of the 45th (Rattray Sikhs) announced by their salute that His Honor had entered the hall. Preceded by the usual number of mace-bearers, &c. His Honor came in full dress uniform. Immediately before him was Captain Ogden, A.-D.-C. Captain Bolleau, Private Secretary followed, and then the Secretaries. After His Honor had taken his seat, the native gentlemen who had been selected to receive sununds were led by Mr. Mackenzie, Financial Secretary to the robing room. They were then brought one by one. The Secretary met each gentleman at the door of the robing room and escorting him to the throne presented him to the Lieutenant Governor. Each of the Durbarees presented a nuzzur of gold mohur which was touched by the Lieutenant Governor, and returned. The khillats and sununds were then presented with a few commendatory words from His Honor to each of the recipients.

To the Hon'ble Joteendra Mohun Tagore.

Maharaja,—I have much pleasure in giving you the Sunnad of your title of Maharaja which has been bestowed upon you as a representative of a family which has for generations numbered in its ranks men who were distinguished for ability, public spirit and devotion to the public service. Your family has always been trusted and consulted by Government: You have always shown an enlightened and liberal desire to promote objects of interest to the people, and have done most useful service as a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor and of the Governor General.

To the Hon'ble Narendra Krishna,

Maharaja,—The title of Maharaja, of which I now present you the sunnad, has been conferred upon you as a representative of an old and highly respectable family of Bengal, and in recognition of your public services as a Member of the Governor General's Council and a Municipal commissioner.

To Raja Komul Krishna.

Raja,—The title of Raja which you have always enjoyed as a matter of courtesy and by popular recognition, has now been formally conferred upon you in recognition, of your liberal support of every measure for the benefit of your countrymen, Your donations to the public charities of Calcutta have been munificent, you have also given largely of your wealth in support of dispensaries, schools, roads, and other objects of public interest in the interior. I need only instance your magnificent donations of Rs. 10,000 to the Central Relief Fund of the late Bengal Famine, of Rs. 2,000, to the building fund of the Mayo Hospital—a hospital erected for the benefit of your poor countrymen, and of Rs. 1,000 to the Burdwan fever relief fund. No subscription has ever been raised in Calcutta to which you have not most willingly contributed, and have thus maintained the reputation for generosity of one of the oldest families of Calcutta.

To Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I.,

Raja,—I have much pleasure in handing to you the title of Rajah which has been conferred on you in recognition of your many and eminent public services. There has hardly been a single measure before the local Government of late years in which you have not been asked to assist with your counsel and advice, and as an old colleague, I can bear testimony to the invaluable assistance which you have always given, often at much personal inconvenience.

To Rajah Harris Chunder Chowdry,

Raja,—You were selected by Sir R. Temple to receive the title of Rajah in recognition of your desire to promote technical education amongst your countrymen. I find that you placed in the hands of Sir R. Temple, a sum of Rupees 40,000 for this purpose.

To the Honble Meer Mohomed Ali,

Nawab,—You were selected by Sir R. Temple for the distinction now conferred upon you by sunnad as a representative of the Mahomedan landholding interest of Eastern Bengal.

To Raja Shama Shunker Roy,

Raja,—You have honourably distinguished yourself by your public charities, and you have earned the reputation of a good landlord. You were selected by Sir Richard Temple for the title of Raja in recognition of your efforts to relieve your tenants during the scarcity in 1874.

The ceremony in the cases of the Rai Bahadur and Khan Bahadur was the same as that for a Maharaja or Raja, save that the Junior Secretary officiated instead of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in escorting each recipient to the Lieutenant Governor.

To Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor,

The following gentlemen were those on whom the title was conferred, and His Honor addressed them as under :—

Moulvie,—You have been all your life a faithful and zealous servant of Government. You have done much to promote the interests of your co-religionists, and it is to you that it is mainly due that they are now adopting the study of western literature and fitting themselves to compete with the young men of other classes as candidates for the public service.

To The Honorable Ram Shunker Sen,

Baboo,—You have for many years served government honorably and well, and in recognition of your services, Sir R. Temple selected you for the title of Rai Bahadoor.

(Continued in page 406.)

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